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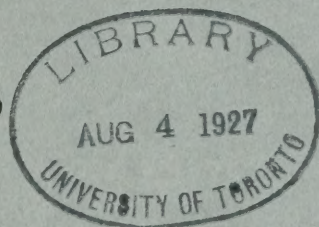
REPORT

OF THE

BARNES HOSPITAL
SAINT LOUIS

FOR

1924-1925



FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of Barnes Hospital (now located at Kingshighway and Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri) and to their successors in trust, the sum of Dollars as a permanent endowment fund,* the income of which shall be used by said Trustees for the support and maintenance of said Hospital.

(see note below)

NOTE.—If real estate is given, use the words, "I give, devise and bequeath," etc. If it is desired to make a gift for a special purpose, describe the purpose fully in place of the words, "as a permanent endowment, etc."

*See pp. 15 and 16

REPORT
OF THE
BARNES HOSPITAL
SAINT LOUIS
FOR
1924-1925

SAINT LOUIS
ADVERTISERS PRINTING CO.

Contents

	Page
Report of the Trustees.....	3
Financial Report.....	10
Endowments	15
Report of the Superintendent.....	17
Religion of Patients.....	22
Nationality of Patients.....	24
Summary of Work Done.....	26
Comparative Statistics.....	27
Report of the Medical Service	28
Report of the Surgical Department.....	34
Report of the Obstetrical Service.....	54
Report of the Pediatric Service.....	57
Report of the Physical Therapeutic Department.....	58
Report of Department of Pathology.....	59
Report of Department of Roentgenology	62
Report of the Dental Department.....	66
Report of the Washington University School of Nursing...	67
Report of the Washington University Dispensary.....	69
Report of the St. Louis Hospital Social Service of Barnes Hospital.....	71
Report of the Chaplain	74
Report of the Barnes Hospital Library.....	75
Trustees	76
Barnes Hospital Staff	77
House Staff.....	81
Committees	84

Report of the Trustees

The present report is for the years 1924 and 1925. It is hoped that it will be possible to issue a report each year in the future.

Among the more important events of these two years are the following:

1924

January 10: Barnes Hospital received a second gift from Miss Helen O. Rand amounting to \$9,000.00, which makes her gifts to Barnes Hospital to date total \$17,700.00.

February 7: Dr. Burlingham was authorized by the Trustees to increase the number of free patients from an average of 35 per day to 50 per day.

March 20: Rev. Dr. Ivan Lee Holt turned over to the Trustees of Barnes Hospital the first installment of the James W. Lee Memorial Fund, amounting to \$1,123.95. This Fund is in memory of our first Chaplain, and the income from it is to be used for the care of needy Methodist Ministers and their families. It is expected that this Fund will be added to each year.

May 5: At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on this date, it was reported that the School of Nursing of Washington University now has a five-year course leading to the degree of B.S. in Nursing. The Trustees believe that this is a distinct step forward.

At the same meeting, Dr. Burlingham was authorized to serve as a member of the Medical Council of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, in the group on Hospitals, Dispensaries, and General Medical Welfare. This Council is composed of 34 medical men in the specialties of General Medicine and Surgery, Neuro-Psychiatry, Tuberculosis, Investigation and Research, and Hospitals and Dispensary and General Medical Welfare. It meets in Washington several times each year at the call of the Director of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau to advise with him on matters affecting the welfare of the Bureau and its beneficiaries. Dr. S. I. Schwab is a member of the Council in the Neuro-Psychiatric Section.

BARNES HOSPITAL

May 15: The Eliza Brookings Endowment of \$100,000 was received from the estate of the late Harry S. Brookings, and is to be known as the "Eliza Brookings Memorial Fund" in memory of his wife. This is the largest Endowment which Barnes Hospital has received up to the present time. It is hoped that many more Endowments will follow this one, for there is probably nothing more needed by Barnes Hospital than unrestricted Endowments.

June 5: Dr. Burlingham was authorized to adapt the second floor of the Service Building to a dining room for Nurses at such a time as shall be required by the School of Nursing, the expense to be prorated.

July 1: Dr. Leo Loeb was appointed Pathologist.

July 31: The Medical School began operating its own telephone switchboard for the Medical School and Dispensary, so that now Barnes Hospital, Children's Hospital, and the Washington University Medical School each has its own switchboard. It is believed that this will greatly improve the service.

September 18: It was reported to the Trustees that Dr. Barr has begun his work as Physician-in-Chief, succeeding Dr. Kinsella, who has filled this position since Dr. Dock left.

It was voted to change the ending of the fiscal year from November 30th to December 31st, as the books for the Hospital and the Community Fund would then correspond; at the present time it is necessary to keep practically two sets of books, one set for the Hospital year ending November 30th, and one set for the Community Fund year ending December 31st.

December 4: The Trustees replied to a request from the Maternity Hospital as to facilities which could be furnished by Barnes Hospital and offered to co-operate in any way that is feasible.

1925

January 1: Mr. Paul Brown resigned after serving as a Trustee of Barnes Hospital since December 8, 1916.

January 29: Senator Xenophon P. Wilfley's appointment, dating from January 2, 1925, was presented.

February 3: A note of appreciation was sent to Miss

TRUSTEES' REPORT

Helen O. Rand for the completion of her gift of \$25,000 to the Endowment Fund in memory of her deceased brother, Edgar E. Rand.

March 5: At the meeting of the Trustees held on this date, the following minute in regard to Mr. Paul Brown's resignation was passed:

"Whereas, Mr. Paul Brown has resigned as a member of the Board of Trustees of Barnes Hospital, which resignation has been accepted with reluctance.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that Mr. Brown's resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees of Barnes Hospital is a matter of deep regret to this Board, and genuine appreciation is expressed for the services rendered by him in building up Barnes Hospital.

Resolved, further, that the Secretary of the Board be and he is hereby directed to send a copy of this Resolution to Mr. Brown, in order that he may be fully informed of the esteem in which he is held by the members of this Board, and of their appreciation of his services."

April 2: The Trustees voted that Barnes Hospital become a member of the St. Louis Association of Hospitals. The object of this Association is "to promote through mutual co-operation, the medical, social and scientific development of the Hospitals of St. Louis and vicinity so that these may better serve the needs of the community."

An extern for the Nose and Throat Service was approved in addition to the Nose and Throat Intern approved January 10, 1924.

On the recommendation of the Executive Faculty of the Washington University Medical School, the Trustees voted that any physician who is a member of the staff of Barnes Hospital or Children's Hospital may have the privilege of caring for his patients in either hospital as a courtesy member of the staff.

An agreement was reached by which Barnes Hospital paid Children's Hospital back rent for the Nurses' Home No. 2 through an increase in its allotment from the Community

BARNES HOSPITAL

Fund to Barnes Hospital, which Barnes Hospital paid to the Children's Hospital; the Children's Hospital budget being reduced by an equal amount.

May 29: The Trustees sold 106 feet of land fronting on Kingshighway, beginning 91 feet west of the intersection of Kingshighway and Euclid by 192 feet, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, to Washington University to be used as a site for the St. Louis Maternity Hospital.

The Trustees are greatly pleased with the spirit which the staff of the Hospital has shown in the organization of the Barnes Hospital Society. The first meeting was held on April 2, 1925, and the following officers were elected: W. H. Olmsted, Chairman; A. O. Fisher, Vice-Chairman; E. P. Lehman, Secy.-Treas.; L. H. Burlingham, J. W. Larimore, H. McCullough, G. D. Royston, E. S. Smith, Members of Advisory Council.

At this same meeting, a constitution was adopted, in which the purpose of the Association was set forth in these words:

"The purpose of this society shall be to assist in securing the greatest development of the Barnes Hospital as a source of service to this community, and a center of medical progress. The ways by which this society purposes to render this assistance are:

Section 1. To support the policies of the trustees of Barnes Hospital and assist the administrative officers in carrying out their plans.

Section 2. To encourage a devotion to investigation and the teaching of medicine among its members.

Section 3. To seek the good-will and support of this community for the hospital.

Section 4. To promote a spirit of good-will and co-operation among its members."

On October 12th a dinner meeting of the Barnes Hospital Society was held, which was addressed by Frank C. Rand, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, W. F. McMurry, Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of this district; Herbert S. Hadley, Chancellor of Washington University; M. G. Seelig, Assistant Surgeon to Barnes Hospital, and L. H. Burlingham, Superintendent of Barnes Hospital.

TRUSTEES' REPORT

The Trustees strongly endorse this Association, and believe that it has great possibilities of helpfulness in the development of the Hospital.

The statistics and reports of the various departments, which are contained in this and previous volumes, show that Barnes Hospital has made definite progress during the past ten years in service to the community, and has also helped in making very important contributions to medical science.

The Trustees are very grateful to all those who, by contributions, especially the Community Fund, the employes, and nurses, and the staff, have made possible these accomplishments. The Trustees are hoping for and anticipating confidently a larger measure of progress and usefulness in the future.

FRANK C. RAND, Chairman.

In Memoriam

Minutes on the Deaths of

Doctor John Blasdel Shapleigh and Doctor W. M. C. Bryan

"Within a short time the hospital staff lost by death, two of its most admired and respected members, Doctor John Blasdel Shapleigh and Doctor William Morgan Case Bryan. Doctor Shapleigh for many years was a conspicuous figure in Saint Louis, and was one of the outstanding characters in championing the cause of better medical education in this city. His support and active interest accomplished much in making possible the reorganization of the Washington University School of Medicine, and in the affiliation with it of the Barnes Hospital. For many years he was director of the otological clinic in the dispensary, and he had been chief of the section of otology in the Barnes Hospital from its beginning in 1914 to the time of his retirement in 1923. The news of his death in September, 1925, came as a great surprise and shock to a very large number of devoted friends and admirers. In recording with deep sorrow and affection the passing of this kindly, faithful and unassuming personality, the staff of the Barnes Hospital feels that it has lost one of its most valuable members. He was a true disciple of Aesculapius, whose primary interests were in the relief of suffering and in the benefit of mankind. Such men are all too rare.

Doctor Bryan was called to close his career at a time when he had prepared himself to be most useful. His death on October 10th, ended many years of faithful and devoted service in the department of otolaryngology of the Barnes Hospital and Washington University School of Medicine. Like Doctor Shapleigh, Doctor Bryan's interests were to follow in the steps of the Great Healer in the relief of suffering. Possessed of a deeply religious character, he was an outstanding example to many in unselfish generosity, faithful and tireless devotion to the sick without regard to their possibility of remunerating him. He was the antithesis of the spirit of commercialism, which too often has appeared in medicine as well as in other professions. His many friends and his colleagues on the staff of Barnes Hospital mourn the loss of a great character."

In Memoriam

Minutes on the Death of

Doctor Ralph Walter Mills

After an illness of only a week's duration, on February 16, 1924, death removed from the Hospital Staff Dr. Ralph Walter Mills. Cut off in his prime, Dr. Mills was at the zenith of his usefulness to the Hospital and his profession. Among his fellow specialists in the field of Gastrointestinal Roentgenology he was esteemed as being without an equal.

Assuming the direction of the Roentgenological Department of Washington University in 1913, Dr. Mills labored unceasingly for its development. Due to his efforts, the expansion of the Department, both in range and volume of its activities, was so large that he relinquished this unselfish task in 1917, retaining only the gastrointestinal portion of the work, in which lay his real interest.

Great as his versatility and achievements were, Dr. Mills was at his best in the everyday relationships with consultant, patient, student and fellow worker. With a serene spirit, he met the hazard of his specialty which was to be his undoing, accepting the fatal illness with that splendid and unselfish courage which was one of his characteristics. His loss was truly irreparable to the Hospital Staff, the School of Medicine, his patients, and his large circle of friends.

Financial Report

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31ST, 1924 AND 1925

ASSETS	As at Dec. 31, 1924	As at Dec. 31, 1925
Hospital Property and Equipment:		
Land	\$ 168,000.00	\$ 155,559.68
Cash in hands of Broker in connection with sale of land.....		12,440.32
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	168,000.00	168,000.00
Hospital and Other Buildings.....	956,480.79	956,480.79
Investment in Washington University		
Power Plant	17,362.80	17,362.80
Furniture and Fixtures.....	57,030.61	57,030.61
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,198,874.20	1,198,874.20
Investments:		
Real Estate	334,950.00	328,950.00
Stocks and Bonds.....	725,408.19	712,566.46
Cash with Paul Brown from Sale of Stocks in 1925 to be reinvested		26,615.28
Special Funds in hands of Paul Brown		25,224.66
Real Estate Notes.....	6,550.00	4,550.00
Total Investments	1,066,908.19	1,097,906.40
Current Assets:		
Cash in Banks and on Hand.....	4,369.12	
Accounts Receivable	8,114.01	21,288.90
Inventory of Drugs and Supplies	27,303.62	24,511.92
Total Current Assets.....	39,786.75	45,800.82
Self Liability Insurance Fund—Investments	7,848.31	11,017.74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$2,313,417.45	\$2,353,599.16
LIABILITIES	As at Dec. 31, 1924	As at Dec. 31, 1925
Current Liabilities:		
Cash Overdraft		\$ 2,142.16
Notes Payable	\$ 7,300.00	
Accounts Payable	25,360.27	22,692.24
Unexpended Balance in Special Funds	1,021.21	1,534.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Current Liabilities.....	33,681.48	26,369.20
Reserve for Renewals and Replacements of Furniture.....		
Fixtures and Equipment.....	65,788.85	66,868.85
Reserve for Depreciation of Hospital Property	29,890.00	44,237.20
Reserve for Liability Insurance.....	7,848.31	11,017.74

FINANCIAL REPORT

Reserve for Profit or Losses on Sale of Stocks		5,540.71
Reserve for Future Losses on Sale of Land		25,224.66
Building and Endowment Funds:		
Productive Endowment:		
Barnes	866,205.24	866,205.24
Wyeth	3,000.00	3,000.00
Kuhn	10,000.00	10,000.00
Milton J. Moore	13,200.00	13,200.00
G. M. Taylor	1,000.00	1,000.00
Sol Landis	1,000.00	1,000.00
Eliza Brookings Memorial Fund	100,000.00	100,000.00
Edgar E. Rand Fund—Donation of Helen O. Rand in memory of her Brother	17,700.00	25,000.00
Social Service	1,000.00	1,000.00
James W. Lee Memorial Fund	1,165.00	1,265.00
Barnes Endowment of Hospital Property and Equipment	1,198,874.20	1,198,874.20
Total Building and Endowment Fund	2,213,144.44	2,220,544.44
General Fund*	36,935.63	46,203.64
Total	\$2,313,417.45	\$2,353,599.16

* Deficit.

COMPARATIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 1925, AND 13 MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1924.

	13 Months ended Dec. 31, 1924	Year ended Dec. 31, 1925
Total Patient Days	81,561	80,230
Income:		
Patients' Board	\$256,449.08	\$257,247.43
Operating Room	26,476.09	26,393.03
Special Nurses' Board	12,683.75	15,229.75
Stewards' Department	60,994.82	58,509.51
Drugs	2,211.30	2,041.20
Laundry	14,867.57	13,834.63
Ambulance Service	486.00	313.00
Lodging, Etc.	2,169.21	1,832.67
Anaesthesia Course	300.00	
Bank Interest	271.64	277.44
Total Income	\$376,909.46	\$375,678.66
Expenditures:		
Administration Expense:		
Salaries	26,180.71	24,502.95
Printing, Postage and Office Expense	6,545.66	7,001.63
Telephone	6,837.23	8,068.57
Total Administration Expense	39,563.60	39,573.15

BARNES HOSPITAL

Professional Care of Patients:		
Medical and Surgical Supplies.....	31,579.27	27,925.85
Drugs	12,381.11	14,200.64
Nursing	160,327.84	160,022.15
Total Professional Care of Patients..	204,288.22	202,148.64
Department Expense:		
Housekeeping	44,361.44	38,119.26
Linen and Bedding.....	10,032.61	12,708.74
Kitchen	14,050.08	14,526.38
Laundry	25,877.48	18,680.94
Total Department Expense.....	94,321.61	84,035.32
Commissaries	99,953.70	104,493.95
General House and Property Expense:		
Heat, Light and Power.....	44,002.17	48,078.08
Gas	3,249.52	2,992.51
Ground and Building.....	37,942.77	25,325.29
Repairs	1,702.59	1,094.59
Water	1,102.40	1,058.67
Taxes	2,095.12	2,011.79
Sundries	2,750.02	2,436.95
Total General House and Property		
Expense	92,844.59	82,997.88
Depreciation and Replacements.....	16,778.45	14,347.20
Depreciation of Laundry.....	1,080.00	1,080.00

Total Expenditures	\$548,830.17	\$528,676.14
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Net Deficit	\$171,920.71	\$152,997.48
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GENERAL FUND, LOSS AND GAIN

	1924 (13 Months)	1925
Deficit at beginning.....	*\$ 3,096.41	*\$ 36,935.63
Donations Received	107.25	792.00
Community Fund	48,493.68	65,749.99
Saturday and Sunday Hospital Assn.....	16,399.77	9,034.12
Dividends—Stock Investments	47,811.76	46,447.00
Income from Real Estate.....	21,526.43	19,723.58
Interest—Notes Receivable and Bank		
Balance	548.44	2,095.03
Interest Kennard Estate.....	1,000.00	500.00
Miscellaneous Interest on Bonds and		
Profit on Sale thereof by St. Louis		
Union Trust Company before turn-		
ing over the Brookings Donation.....	346.70	
Adjustment with respect to interest re-		
ceived in 1924 applicable to 1923.		
This is due to the fact that interest		
coupons were attached to the Bonds		
received in settlement of the Brook-		
ings donations dating from Novem-		
ber, 1923, and received in 1924.....	3,070.30	
	\$136,207.92	\$107,406.09
From which deduct:		
Net deficit Hospital Operation.....	171,920.71	152,997.48
Sundry Expense in Connection with		
Endowment	922.84	612.25

* Deficit.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Loss on Sale of Property at 316 No.

2nd St.	300.00	
	<u>\$173,143.55</u>	<u>\$153,609.73</u>
Deficit as at December 31.....	\$ 36,935.63	\$ 46,203.64

REAL ESTATE OWNED

(Ledger Value)

City Block	Location	Book Value Dec. 31, 1924	Book Value Dec. 31, 1925
56	313 South Second Street.....	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 3,500.00
64	419-21 North Second Street.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
65	527 North Second Street.....	10,000.00	10,000.00
106	Broadway and Spruce Streets.....	185,000.00	185,000.00
312	Broadway and Wright Streets.....	24,000.00	24,000.00
362	1123-29 Madison Street.....	2,450.00	2,450.00
4501	Newstead and Olive Streets.....	95,000.00	89,000.00
		<u>\$334,950.00</u>	<u>\$328,950.00</u>

STOCKS AND BONDS

(Ledger Value)

STOCKS:

	Book Value Dec. 31, 1924	Book Value Dec. 31, 1925
American Sugar Refining Co., Preferred...\$	4,956.00	\$ 4,956.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, Preferred	10,000.00	10,000.00
Boatmen's Bank	45,765.00	45,765.00
Baltimore and Ohio, Preferred.....	17,307.50	17,307.50
Certain-teed Products Co., Common.....	13,200.00	Sold
First National Bank in St. Louis.....	100,502.40	100,502.40
International Shoe Co., Preferred 8%.....	108,841.29	Transferred
International Shoe Co., Preferred 6%.....		49,650.00
Mercantile Trust Company.....	143,090.00	143,090.00
Mississippi Valley Trust Company.....	118,080.00	118,080.00
Pet Milk Company.....		10,280.00
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, First Preferred	11,200.00	11,200.00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.....		42,140.50
Title Guaranty Trust Company.....	11,300.00	11,300.00
United States Steel, Preferred.....	11,950.00	11,950.00
Union Pacific, Preferred.....	8,437.50	8,437.50
Total.....	<u>\$604,629.69</u>	<u>\$584,658.90</u>

BONDS:

Arlington Hotel	10,000.00	10,000.00
Brookings Timber and Lumber Company	5,000.00	5,000.00
County of Coahoma, Mississippi.....	15,600.00	15,600.00
County of Harrison, Texas.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
County of Jackson, Arkansas.....	4,900.00	4,900.00
County of Scott, Missouri.....	5,181.25	5,181.25
Houston Belt and Terminal Railway Co....	9,000.00	9,000.00

BARNES HOSPITAL

Kentucky and Indiana Terminal Railway		
Company	3,601.21	3,601.21
Mississippi County, Missouri.....	10,325.00	10,325.00
Pacific Power and Light Company.....	4,600.00	4,600.00
Road Improvement District No. 15, Jefferson County, Arkansas.....	4,868.75	4,868.75
The Dallas Telephone Company.....	925.00	925.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4¼ %, due 1938—		
\$33,000 at cost.....	31,777.29	31,777.29
U. S. Liberty Bonds, 4 %, due in 1938—		
\$7,000 at cost.....		7,129.06
Total	<u>\$120,778.50</u>	<u>\$127,907.56</u>
Total	<u>\$725,408.19</u>	<u>\$712,566.46</u>
Real Estate Notes:		
Lucille C. Alter.....	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 1,550.00
W. H. and John A. Scott.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
B. E. Sellers.....	2,500.00	500.00
	<u>\$ 6,550.00</u>	<u>\$ 4,550.00</u>

We have audited the books and accounts of the Barnes Hospital for the two years ended December 31, 1925, and certify that, in our opinion, the preceding statements correctly set forth the financial position of the Hospital at December 31, 1924 and 1925.

We have verified, by actual count or by certificates received from the depositaries, the securities representing the investments, and the cash balances, of the Hospital.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND COMPANY,
Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

Endowments

A contribution to the Endowment Fund entitles the donor to the following privileges, according to the amount of the gift:

\$1,000.00 entitles the donor to nominate one patient per year to a bed in the general wards. The contribution will be acknowledged on a tablet in the main corridor of the Hospital.

\$5,000.00 entitles the donor to nominate three patients per year to a bed in the general wards. The contribution will be acknowledged on a tablet in the main corridor of the Hospital.

\$10,000.00 entitles the donor to name a bed in the general wards which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with memorial plate on bed and privilege of nominating a patient to this bed during life of donor.

\$15,000.00 entitles the donor to name a bed in the general wards which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with memorial plate on bed and privilege of nominating a patient to this bed during the life of the donor and one successor.

\$15,000.00 entitles the donor to name a room off the wards which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with bronze memorial plate on door without privilege of occupancy.

\$20,000.00 entitles the donor to name a room off the wards which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with bronze memorial plate on door and privilege of nominating a patient to this room or to a bed in the general wards during the life of the donor and one successor.

\$25,000.00 entitles the donor to name a ward of two to four beds, which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with bronze memorial plate on door and privilege of nominating a patient to a bed in the wards or to a room off the wards during the life of the donor and one successor.

\$30,000.00 entitles the donor to name a room in the Private Pavilion which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with bronze memorial plate on door and privilege of nominating a patient to this room or to a bed in the general wards during the life of the donor and one successor.

BARNES HOSPITAL

\$50,000.00 entitles the donor to name a ward which shall remain as a perpetual memorial with bronze memorial plate at ward entrance with privilege of nominating a patient for occupancy or to a bed in the Private Pavilion during life of donor and one successor.

Every endowment will be acknowledged in the annual report and on a tablet in the main corridor of the Hospital. The occupancy of all the beds shall be subject to the approval of the Trustees and Rules of the Hospital. Special arrangements will be made for corporations and societies.

Report of the Superintendent

Some of the outstanding features of the years 1924 and 1925 are the following:

1924

March 3: Dr. Wilson, Assistant Superintendent, was made Secretary of the Hospital Committee.

June 2: Miss Imogene Stone, R. N., who had been connected with the Nursing Department of this Hospital and its predecessor, the Washington University Hospital, for nearly twelve years, resigned, to go to her home.

December 1: Arrangements were made for the exchange of assistant residents between Obstetrics and Surgery for six month periods after one year's internship; that is, after an internship in Surgery or Obstetrics, one man from one of these services will be appointed assistant resident in Gynecology, and one man from the other service assistant resident in Obstetrics for a period of six months, and at the end of this period, will exchange positions with each other.

A graded service was arranged for Medicine of eighteen months. This will require the addition of one more intern which was granted by the Trustees. The service is divided into three periods of six months each, with three men coming on duty each January 1st and July 1st. It is believed that this arrangement will result in better service to our patients, owing to the fact that a man's responsibilities are increased with length of service and that each man has supervision from his predecessor. At the head of the Medical House Staff are a resident and an assistant resident.

1925

March 22: One of the most unusual events in the history of the Hospital up to the present time was the admission to Barnes Hospital, on March 22nd, of forty-four patients who were victims of the tornado in Illinois. The tornado occurred on March 18th, and the Hospital at once offered its services, but the first definite news that patients were to be brought to the Hospital was received on Sunday morning, March 22nd. With the finest spirit, all the hospital personnel went

to work making preparations for the reception of the patients in the evening. Two wards were cleared of patients by transfer to other wards so that all these patients might be received and cared for as expeditiously as possible with the minimum of discomfort to themselves and the other patients in the Hospital. The special train arrived in St. Louis about eight o'clock, and by means of numerous ambulances, whose services had been generously volunteered by their owners, within one hour all the patients were received in the Hospital, and in three hours from the time the first patient was admitted, all patients had been put to bed, examined, bathed, fed, and necessary treatments given. Too much credit cannot be given to all the personnel who participated in this work, as everyone, employes, nurses, doctors, and members of the staff were most anxious to give all the assistance that they could.

May 19: The Superintendent delivered the address at the graduating exercises of the Decatur and Macon County School of Nursing.

May 21: Barnes Hospital received a vote of thanks from the medical profession of Murphysboro, Illinois, for the service rendered the tornado victims.

July 1: Unit histories were adopted in Barnes Hospital. Previously all histories had been bound annually in volumes of convenient size. While this method of caring for histories had certain advantages, it made it necessary that a resume be made at the time of each readmission, and consulting a patient's record was rendered difficult when that patient had a considerable number of admissions, as often only one admission would be bound in each volume, so that a large number of volumes would have to be consulted. By the new system, a loose leaf history is begun when a patient is admitted, and when he is discharged, the history is sent to the Record Room, where it is placed between paper covers, stitched through perforations, and filed in filing boxes, which contain about fifty records, and which can be shelved in the same way as were the bound volumes of histories previously. When the patient is readmitted, the record is removed from the filing box, sent to the patient's ward, and placed in its indi-

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

vidual metal cover and the record continued from that point. It is believed that this method will make records more intelligible, more accessible, that the cost will be somewhat diminished, and that the paper on which the records are written will be better preserved, as during the time that it remains in the filing box it is not exposed to light, air, moisture or dust.

September 28: A rotation was arranged to cover the house-service for the Shriners' Hospital by the addition of one assistant resident and one surgical intern to the Barnes Hospital Staff, but as two men will always be on duty at the Shriners' Hospital, the number of house-officers in Surgery, resident in Barnes Hospital is not increased.

November 30: Mrs. Marjorie Hulsizer Copher, who had served as dietitian from July 9, 1921, resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Eugenia Martin. Miss Martin had previously served as assistant dietitian from October 25, 1923, to October 24, 1924.

During the year 1924 in three of the operating rooms the glass plates which lined the walls were removed on account of the danger of falling, and were replaced by a very hard plaster which has been painted and enameled a dark gray selected by the staff.

Repairs to the refrigerating plant, which were begun in 1922 and continued in 1923, were completed this year. It is hoped that in the future only minor repairs will be necessary from time to time.

Screens and frames were installed on four ward porches which had not previously had them, which completes the screening of the covered ward porches.

New sewers were installed to the laundry and Private Pavilion.

An alternating current line was run to the operating room from the power plant to furnish a satisfactory method of obtaining this form of electricity.

Alterations were made in the East House, which is used for a residence for the Assistant Superintendent.

In 1925 a new roof, guaranteed for ten years, was installed on the Private Pavilion, so that now all our buildings have guaranteed roofs.

BARNES HOSPITAL

The signal system was changed from an automatic switch to the toggle switch.

A large refrigerator which was but little used in the help's dining room, was moved to the private pavilion kitchen, where it was much needed.

A steam meter was installed for the laundry.

During the years 1924 and 1925, slate sinks were installed and copper hoppers used to replace porcelain ones in all Utility Rooms.

During the summer of 1924 and 1925, three wards, in addition to a considerable number of semi-private and private pavilion rooms, were painted.

During the years 1924 and 1925, when the weather made it possible, tuck pointing was done on the southern exposures of our buildings, and on the pent houses where the joints were leaking.

Originally the capacity of the hospital was 250 patients. In 1924 this capacity was increased to 270, and the present capacity is 282. This increase has been made possible through remodeling three rooms which were larger than necessary for single patients, and by utilizing three sitting rooms for patients. This increase is in accommodations for semi-private patients for which the demand has become greater than the supply. These 282 beds are for adult patients. In addition to these, Barnes Hospital has accommodations for 42 new-born infants. There has been no increase in the number of cribs for infants.

Miss Estelle Claiborne, R. N., who had served as Executive Assistant from August 25, 1921 to June 4, 1923, resigned, and was succeeded by Miss Ruth Averitt, R. N., who resigned on July 22, 1925; she was succeeded by Miss Florence Harrison, R. N., who resigned December 22, 1925, and was succeeded by Miss Laura Hornback, R. N., the present incumbent, on December 15, 1925.

In analyzing hospital statistics, it might be considered that multiplying the cost per patient per day by the number of days of free service rendered would show the cost of free care given by the hospital, but this is not a correct figure, as shown by Barnes Hospital statistics for 1925. During this

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT

year Barnes Hospital furnished 17,404 days of free care, which, at \$5.66 per day, totals \$98,506. But during the same period, Barnes Hospital furnished 9,669 days of service to patients who paid part of the ward charges, and 23,967 days to patients who paid the full ward charge of \$3.25 per day, a total of 51,040 days of ward service. 51,040, multiplied by \$5.66, the per capita cost, amounts to \$288,886.40. Our actual receipts from all ward patients were \$79,236.16, which, subtracted from \$288,886.40, leaves \$209,650.24 as the total amount expended for the care of ward patients for which the hospital was not paid. This, divided by the per capita cost, gives as the number of free days 37,040, or more than twice the number of free days first mentioned. It is also interesting to note that the community gives Barnes Hospital through the Community Fund, \$57,499.59, and as is shown above, receives a return from Barnes Hospital of \$209,650.24. Barnes Hospital with great pleasure acknowledges that without this gift from the Community Fund, it would not be able to utilize its facilities to give the service that it now furnishes.

The two chief needs of the Hospital are still (1) more funds, unrestricted endowments will be especially useful; and (2) more pupil nurses. If these two wants were filled, the greater part of the problems of the Hospital would be on a fair way to solution.

In closing, I wish to thank the Trustees for their helpful advice and consideration; the staff for their co-operation, and the personnel and employes for their loyal service.

LOUIS H. BURLINGHAM, M. D., Superintendent.

Religion of Patients

	1924	1925
	(13 Mos.)	
Adventist	3	3
All Saints.....	0	1
Angelicant	0	1
Atheist	0	1
Baptist	711	670
Catholic	1063	867
Christ Church.....	0	3
Christian	229	220
Christian Science.....	17	23
Church of God.....	10	13
Chinese	0	2
Congregational	55	61
Divine Science.....	1	2
Episcopal	224	191
Ethical Society	3	6
Evangelical	94	93
Free Thinker	1	0
Friends	0	3
Greek Catholic	0	5
Greek Reformed.....	1	0
Greek Orthodox.....	29	17
Holiness	1	4
Japanese	0	1
Jewish	399	385
Latter Day Saints.....	1	8
Lutheran	235	216
Menonite	0	1
Methodist	855	771
Mohammedan	1	0
Moravian	0	2
Nazarene	2	3
Non Sectarian.....	406	355
Orthodox	0	2

RELIGION OF PATIENTS

Pentecostal	19	15
Presbyterian	425	419
Protestant	947	819
Quaker	2	0
Reformed	0	3
Reformed, German.....	0	1
Russian Orthodox	0	1
Salvation Army.....	1	0
Sanctified	11	9
Seventh Day Adventist.....	0	1
Spiritualist	3	4
Unitarian	19	16
Universalist	0	6
United Brethren.....	2	0
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	5770	5224

Nationality of Patients

	1924 (13 Mos.)	1925
Albanian	1	0
American	5335	4675
Armenian	5	2
Asia Minor.....	0	1
Australian	1	0
Austrian	28	31
Belgian	7	3
Bulgarian	1	3
Bohemian	10	3
Canadian	3	17
Chinese	0	3
Croatian	0	1
Cuban	0	1
Czecho-Slovakia	0	3
Danish	1	2
Dutch	0	2
English	23	34
Finnish	1	1
French	2	5
German	100	103
Greek	24	18
Hungarian	18	15
Irish	16	28
Italian	38	50
Lithuanian	4	7
Jugo-Slavic	0	1
Japanese	0	2
Latvia	0	1
Mexican	2	3
Macedonian	0	2
Polish	22	30
Roumanian	10	9
Russian	95	132
Scotch	10	19

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS

Serbian	0	3
Saxony	0	1
Sicilian	1	1
Slavic	4	0
Spanish	2	0
Swedish	2	4
South American.....	0	1
Swiss	2	4
Turkish	1	1
Ukranian	1	0
Welch	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	5770	5224

Summary of Work Done

	1924 13 Mos.	1925
Total Patients in Hospital at Beginning.....	201	198
Total Patients Admitted during year.....	5770	5224
Total Patients Treated during year.....	5971	5422
Total Patients discharged during year.....	5773	5197
Total Patients in hospital end of year.....	198	225
Total free patient days.....	19850	17404
Total part pay patient days.....	9255	9669
Total pay patient days.....	52456	53157
Total patient days	81561	80230
Average patients per day in Hospital.....	205	220
Average days per patient in Hospital.....	14.1	15.4
Percentage ward days .....	.844	.843
Percentage private room days.....	.156	.157
Percentage pay days .....	.757	.783
Percentage free days .....	.243	.217
Average daily patients boarded.....	205	220
Average daily employes and nurses Barnes and Children's Hospitals.....	365	406
Daily cost provision all persons.....	.45	.47
Average cost per patient per day.....	5.77	5.66

Comparative Statistics

FROM THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL THROUGH 1925

Year	Total No. Patients Adm.	Total Days Service	Total Days Free Service	Average Daily Census	Average Stay in Hospital	Operating Expenses	Operating Receipts	Deficit	Cost per Patient per Day
1915	1,980	36,622	8,360	94	18.5	\$115,683.92	\$64,837.13	\$38,005.25	\$3.00
1916	2,383	42,428	11,074	115	17.8	141,644.89	76,132.64	46,460.25	3.34
1917	2,622	50,771	12,845	136	19.3	170,012.44	98,354.98	51,096.20	3.35
1918	3,734	56,695	14,230	154	15.2	200,809.61	122,361.32	52,957.54	3.54
1919	3,478	53,132	13,336	146	15.2	235,924.89	135,660.27	70,488.69	4.44
1920	3,501	54,118	11,094	147	15.5	319,637.64	179,194.27	81,578.25	5.49
*1921	3,537	53,779	11,831	161	15.2	335,391.03	179,677.45	100,422.50	5.75
1922	4,095	59,696	10,223	163	14.6	385,511.35	206,081.30	92,594.94	5.56
1923	4,550	70,129	13,114	192	15.4	448,084.41	237,732.32	108,346.15	5.46
**1924	5,770	81,561	19,850	205	14.1	548,830.17	256,449.08	171,920.71	5.77
1925	5,224	80,230	17,404	220	15.4	528,221.09	257,247.43	152,894.43	5.66

*1921—11 months.

**1924—13 months.

Report of the Medical Service

During the first half of the year 1924, the Medical Service continued under the competent direction of Dr. Ralph A. Kinsella. The acceptance by Dr. Kinsella of the professorship of Medicine at the St. Louis University School of Medicine, and his consequent resignation from the Barnes Hospital staff, made a complete reorganization essential.

Dr. David P. Barr, formerly assistant professor of Medicine at Cornell Medical School, was appointed physician-in-chief. Dr. H. L. Alexander, also of Cornell, was appointed associate physician. Dr. L. D. Thompson, of New York Hospital, and Dr. F. M. Smith, of Johns Hopkins, were made assistant physicians. Dr. Paul S. Barker, who had been a member of Dr. Kinsella's staff, continued his association with the department. Dr. Ethel Ronzoni, an instructor in the department of biochemistry at Washington University, was appointed to take charge of the chemical work of the hospital. This constituted the full-time staff in September, 1925, when the reorganization was effected. No changes were made in the staff of part-time workers, who had served the hospital so well in previous years.

Dr. Alexander, with the help of Dr. Thompson, assumed charge of the bacteriology and immunology of the hospital. Dr. F. M. Smith was associated with Dr. W. H. Olmsted in the conduct of the metabolism ward. Dr. Barker continued in charge of the heart-station, while the chemical work was supervised by Dr. Ronzoni.

With this larger staff, the routine work of the hospital could be satisfactorily performed, and time was afforded for each member to engage in some form of investigation. The scope of these researches is indicated by the appended list of publications. This scarcely represents, however, the really great increase in investigative activity of the department, as much of the work which has been undertaken is not yet complete.

In the spring of 1925, Dr. Barker accepted an assistant professorship in Internal Medicine at the University of Michi-

MEDICAL SERVICE

gan. His place in the heart-station was taken by Dr. Drew Luten. Dr. Harold A. Bulger, formerly instructor in the Yale University School of Medicine, was appointed assistant physician in July, 1925, and took over active charge of the metabolism ward in order that Dr. Olmsted might have more time for investigation. In the latter part of December, 1925, the full-time staff was further augmented by the appointment of Dr. John V. Lawrence of the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago.

In July, 1925, important changes were made in the organization of the interne and resident staff. The former plan included one resident physician, four assistant residents, and five internes. The service of each interne and each assistant resident being one year's duration. The service was so arranged that the internes had charge of the wards, while the assistant resident worked in a supervisory capacity with much free time for investigation. This arrangement, while of great advantage for the exceptional men who could, as assistant resident, utilize his free time for important research, did not seem equally appropriate for all men who were so appointed. The system had the disadvantage of putting great responsibility on the interne from the very first. His duties were practically identical on the first and last days of his service. The staff is now arranged to consist of a resident physician, one assistant resident, selected because of his appreciation and desire for investigation, and nine internes, each serving for eighteen months, six months as junior, six months as senior, and six months as house physician. These services start in July and January.

Efforts have been made to bring about a closer correlation between the work of the hospital and the Out-Patient Department of Washington University. During the two-year period, many of the workers of the Out-Patient Department have been appointed to the staff of the hospital. Several members of the full-time group have been working in the Dispensary. A weekly staff meeting has been instituted, at which cases and problems are presented and discussed by members of

both groups. Much remains to be done in making the correlation more complete. It is hoped that eventually the two groups will become identical.

The service which the hospital should render to the community has been recognized by the medical department. During the past two years every effort has been made to increase the efficiency and scope of this service. Particular attention has been paid to details which may improve the relationship between the medical service and physicians who may wish to refer their patients to the hospital for diagnosis or treatment.

It is believed that the past year has marked a distinct advance in the efficiency of the medical service. This is, no doubt, in great part due to a larger staff, but is attributable in still greater measure to the whole-hearted co-operation and generous help which has been given to the medical service by all those who have been long associated at Barnes Hospital. Without this loyal support, little could have been accomplished. The director wishes to take this opportunity to express his appreciation and to acknowledge his debt of gratitude to those who have so loyally aided in what might have been otherwise a difficult and possibly disagreeable task of reorganization.

The following is a list of the publications of the department:

Alexander, Harry Louis

(With Lawrence D. Thompson.) "Autohemagglutination in Chronic Leukemia." (Journ. A. M. A., Vol. LXXXV, 85. 1925.)

(With W. G. Becke and J. A. Holmes.) "Smooth Muscle Response in Anaphylaxis, Effects of Mixtures of Antigen and Sensitized Lung Tissues." (Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med. XXIII, 374. 1926.)

(With W. G. Becke and J. A. Holmes.) "Reactions of Sensitized Guinea Pigs to Inhaled Antigens." (Journ. Immunol. XI, 1.)

Barker, Paul S.

"Ventricular Tachycardia During an Attack of Paroxysmal Auricular Tachycardia." (Heart. 1924. XI, 67.)

MEDICAL SERVICE

(With Ralph A. Kinsella.) "Sino-Auricular Heart Block in a Dog Suffering from Experimental Streptococcus Eudocarditis." (Heart. 1924. XI, 81.)

"Significance of Extrasystoles." (Annals of Clinical Medicine, 1924. II, 371.)

(With H. L. White and Duff S. Allen.) "Venous Pressure Responses to Exercise in Patients with Heart Disease." (Amer. Heart Journ., Vol. 1, No. 2, 1925.)

"The Occurrence of Auricular Beats due to Stimulation of the Auricles by the Contracting Ventricles." (Amer. Heart Journ., Feb., 1926.)

Cady, Lee D.

(With S. I. Schwab.) "Tryparsamide in Syphilis of the Nervous System (preliminary report)." (Arch. Neurol. and Psychiatry, 1925. Vol. 13.)

(With B. Y. Alvis.) "The Use of Tryparsamide in Patients With and Without Ocular Lesions." (Journ. A. M. A., Vol. 86, 1926.)

Ewerhardt, Frank H.

"Observations on Corrective Exercise in Medicine." (Amer. Phys. Educ. Rev., Vol. XXIX, No. 6. 1924.)

"Diathermy in Joint Injuries." (Journ. A. M. A., Vol. 85. 1925.)

"Treatment of Anterior Poliomyelitis." (Arch. of Phys. Therapy and X-Ray, Radium. 1926.)

"Planning and Equipping the Physiotherapy Department of a 100-Bed Hospital." (The Modern Hospital, Mar., 1925.) Eyerman, Charles H.

"Hay Fever." (Journ. Mo. State Med. Assn., Vol. XXI. 1924.)

"Bronchial Asthma." (Annals of Clin. Med., Vol. III, No 3. 1924.)

Gorham, Frank D.

"Gastric Analysis as a Functional Test." (So. Med. Journ., 1925. Vol. XVIII. No. 9.)

Larimore, Joseph W.

"Constipation in Tuberculosis." (The Amer. Rev. of Tuberculosis. Vol. VIII. No. 6, 1924.)

"Diverticulitis of the Large Intestine." (The Journ. of

Mo. State Med. Assn. April, 1925.)

"Gastric Analysis." (The Journ. of Lab. and Clin. Med. Vol. XX. No. 1, 1925.)

"Cholecystography. Observations on the Oral Administration of Sodiumtetraiodophenolphthalein." (Radiology. Vol. VI. No. 2, 1926.)

Luten, Drew W.

"On the Use of Digitalis in the Treatment of Patients with Different Types of Heart Disease." (Med. Cl. of N. A. Vol. 7. No. 5, 1924.)

"Tachycardia as a Result of Digitalis Administration." (Annals of Clin. Med., Vol. 3, No. 3, 1924.)

"Clinical Studies of Digitalis: II. Toxic Rhythms. With Special Reference to the Similarity Between Such Rhythms in Man and in the Cat." (Arch. Int. Med., Vol. 35, 1925.)

"Clinical Studies of Digitalis: III. Advanced Toxic Rhythms." (Arch. Ind. Med., Vol. 35, 1925.)

"On the Use of Quinidine in Auricular Fibrillation." (Med. Cl. of N. A., July, 1925.)

Olmsted, William H.

(With S. Kahn.) "The Value of Insulin in the Utilization of Carbohydrate." (Boston Med. and Surg. Journ., 1924.)

(With S. Kahn.) "The Digestion of Food in Diabetic Undernutrition." (Annals of Clin. Med., Vol. III, No. 2, 1924.)

"Practical Suggestions in the Use of Insulin." (Journ. Mo. State Med. Assn., Vol. XXI, 1924.)

"The Teaching of Dietetics to Medical Students and Internes." (Dietary Administration and Therapy, 1925.)

Singer, J. J.

"Thoroscope in Pulmonary Diagnosis." (Amer. Rev. of Tuberculosis, Vol. 10, No. 1, 1924.)

"Pneumothorax." (Archives of Surgery, Vol. 10, Jan., 1925.)

(With Evarts A. Graham.) "Roentgen-Ray Study of Bronchiectasis." (Amer. Journ. of Roentg. and Ther., Vol. 16, 1926.)

MEDICAL SERVICE

(With Evarts A. Graham.) "Bilateral Pulmonary Suppuration." (Trans. of Natl. Tuberculosis Assn., 1925.)

SMITH, ELLSWORTH S.

(With H. H. Shackleford.) "Is Arterial Hypertension Compensatory and Conservative?" (International Clinics, Vol. IV, Series 31.)

"Cardiac Aspect of Hypertensive Cardio-Vascular Renal Disease." (Annals of Clin. Med., Vol. II, No. 6, 1924.)

"Aneurysm of the Heart Complicated with Chronic Medias-tino Pericarditis. With Postmortem Findings." (Journ. So. Med. Assn., Vol. VI, No. 12.)

"Clinic on Arterial Hypertension" (St. Paul.). (Proc. of Interstate Post-Graduate Assn. of N. A., Dec., 1925.)

"Prognosis and Treatment of Hypertensive Cardio-Vascular Renal Disease." (Med. Clin. of N. A., Vol. 9, No. 1, 1925.)

"Cardio-Vascular Changes Associated with Hyperthyroidism." (Amer. Assn. for Study of Goitre, 1926.)

DAVID BARR, Physician-in-Chief.

Report of the Surgical Department

During the years 1924 and 1925, one of the most noteworthy events that occurred to the hospital was the sudden necessity of receiving a large number of victims of the tornado which swept across Missouri and Illinois in the spring of 1925. To those who had had military experience, the scene recalled vividly the many experiences of a sudden deluge of patients so commonly encountered during the war. Within the space of two hours in one evening, 44 patients were admitted, most of whom were seriously injured, and who were admitted on stretchers. The personnel of the hospital co-operated splendidly, and there was as little confusion as ordinarily attended the reception of a convoy of wounded patients in a military hospital. Great credit is due to Dr. Warren H. Cole, who, in the capacity of resident, had much to do with perfecting the surgical arrangements. The patients were assigned to various members of the surgical staff who were on hand to receive them, and the promptness of necessary treatment, such as blood transfusions, etc., was undoubtedly responsible for saving many lives. Many similarities were apparent between this catastrophe and military experience. Most of these patients, who varied in age from children to the very old, accepted their fate with a stolid resignation not unlike that so often seen in the wounded soldiers. There was little complaint of pain or of loss of relatives or property, although in some cases the patient was the only surviving member of a family, and in many instances, the home and all property except the land had completely disappeared.

In such a catastrophe as this, the value of a hospital to the community is very apparent. Moreover, the value of a proper organization within the hospital is equally apparent. The ordinary hospital of the type of a nursing home could hardly cope adequately with such a problem. It was the recognition by the Red Cross of the fact that the Barnes Hospital

SURGICAL SERVICE

had a suitable organization for taking care of these patients promptly and efficiently, which was responsible for the request that they be permitted to come to this hospital.

As has been emphasized before in these reports, one of the principal functions of a hospital like the Barnes Hospital, is the education and training of leaders in medicine and nursing. It is, therefore, a source of gratification to the members of the surgical staff that Doctor Barney Brooks was invited to become the head of the department of surgery in the new medical school of Vanderbilt University at Nashville. Doctor Brooks began his duties in the hospital as resident in surgery, and has been continuously associated with it from its beginning until his departure in the spring of 1925. The giving of opportunities to such men as Doctor Brooks is one of the finest accomplishments of the hospital. It illustrates again the value of a properly organized staff, which makes it possible for men of genius to develop. In the ordinary hospital of the nursing home type, it is almost impossible for men of the type of Doctor Brooks to develop. Humanity is therefore the gainer by this kind of hospital, aside from the mere question of the proper care of the sick within its walls. This function of training leaders in surgery could be realized even more if there were a greater ward capacity, especially if there were more free beds available.

Another function of a hospital should be the creation and diffusion of knowledge. This has been well taken care of by the staff, as shown by the appended list of publications of its members during the two years. Research which has been going on both in the laboratories of the Washington University School of Medicine and the Barnes and Children's Hospitals, has attracted attention to such an extent that visitors from various parts of the world are constantly arriving to inspect at first hand the work of which they have heard. The reputation of a hospital is made almost entirely by the scientific attainments of its staff. It is also gratifying that this hospital is being more and more eagerly sought by ambitious young men as a place for training. About 150 young men from various parts of the country applied in 1925 for positions as surgical internes. A hospital which has only a local reputa-

tion is not fulfilling its theoretical functions. The possibilities of greatly extending the reputation of the hospital throughout the world as one of the foremost medical centers, would be greatly increased if there were more free beds and a certain amount of additional equipment.

The method developed here of making the gallbladder visible by means of the X-ray, has attracted world-wide attention. Previous to the development of this method, gallbladder diagnosis, in a large percentage of cases, was very inaccurate, with the result that many patients were subjected to exploratory operations which would be unnecessary now, and also many patients who doubtless were suffering from gallbladder disease were unsatisfactorily treated because the uncertainty of the diagnosis made it seem unwise to recommend operations on the gallbladder. With the new method, it is now possible to make an accurate diagnosis in more than 95 per cent of cases. When one considers that gallbladder disease is probably the most common organic cause of chronic dyspepsia, the importance of an accurate method of diagnosis becomes readily apparent. Nothing is so satisfying as to have others feel that one's work has been of value. It was, therefore, particularly gratifying that the Leonard Research Prize of the American Roentgenological Society, and the gold medal of the Radiological Society of North America both came here as a reward for the development of this method. It is also a matter of great pleasure to state that this work would not have been possible without the splendid co-operation of Doctors Warren H. Cole, Glover H. Copher and Sherwood Moore. The work required experimenting with a large number of chemical compounds, some of which were extremely difficult to make, and some of which had not been made before. The splendid facilities of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, which were generously thrown open to us, made it possible to have these substances prepared. This is a striking illustration of one of the many ways by which large industrial concerns can assist medical progress and, thereby, the relief of suffering. It is pleasant also in this connection, to acknowledge the personal generosity of Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., who provided funds for the furtherance of this work.

SURGICAL SERVICE

Each of more than forty different substances which were prepared, had to be tried out first on animals to determine whether or not they would be too poisonous to give to human beings. It was necessary also to find out in each case just exactly what a safe dose would be, because these substances had never been used before in medical work. Finally, also, it was necessary in working out the interpretations of the test, to inject a large number of animals, to study them with the X-ray, and later to kill them, painlessly, in order to see whether any damage had been done to their important organs. Not one of these substances was used on a human being until after it had been tested on animals in various ways. The successful development of this work, therefore, is another strong argument in favor of animal experimentation or so-called vivisection. Certainly no one would ever be justified in injecting these substances into human beings without a preliminary study of the poisonous qualities on animals. Most of the valuable contributions to medical science have been made through animal experimentation. Those ignorant people who attempt to create legislation prohibiting animal experimentation are really enemies of humanity, and not even good friends of the lower animals, because again most of the successful remedies against disease in the lower animals have been learned through animal experimentation.

Doctor Burrows and his associates, Doctor L. H. Jorstad and Doctor Chas. G. Johnston, have continued their important work on cancer. They have been developing a new and original theory that cancer depends on the crowding together of cells, which, in turn, has the effect of keeping up a growth-stimulating substance. In connection with this work, they have also found out many fundamental facts concerning such things as the oxygen requirements of growing cells, etc. This work of theirs has been watched eagerly in Europe, as well as in this country. As an expression of the interest taken in it in England, Doctor G. P. Wright, of University College, London, was given one of the fellowships of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of coming here to work with Doctor Burrows and to learn his methods of investigation. Much of this

work has been done in the laboratories of the Barnard Skin and Cancer Hospital. It is a matter of gratification that a spirit of sympathy between the Barnes Hospital, Washington University Medical School and the Barnard Hospital should exist to the degree which has permitted Doctor Burrows to avail himself of the cancer cases at the latter institution. This co-operation represents one of the ideal functions of institutions whose objects are not only the care of the sick, but also the creation of new knowledge.

Doctor Barney Brooks devised a very important new method for studying the diseases of circulation of the extremities. This work is of value not only clinically, but it has also contributed some important new knowledge to the science of physiology. It has received much favorable comment. By means of this method, it is possible now for the surgeons to tell with much greater accuracy at what location an amputation should be performed when such an operation is needed. Doctor Lehman and Doctor Brooks called attention for the first time to the important changes in bones associated with Von Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis.

Doctor Copher's book entitled "Methods in Surgery," which deals very largely with the various methods used on the surgical service of the Barnes Hospital, has received wide publicity and much favorable comment in the book reviews.

A small monograph by one of the members of the surgical staff entitled "Some Fundamental Considerations in the Treatment of Empyema Thoracis," which was a Gross prize essay, has been very favorably commented on by the book reviewers in England as well as in this country.

Doctor Warren H. Cole published a very interesting study, which shows that the operation of the intestinal end of the common bile duct is influenced by conditions in the stomach entirely independently of the intestine. This is a new observation of interest from the physiological standpoint.

Doctor Arthur W. Proetz has contributed an exact method of measuring the sense of smell. Heretofore there has been no satisfactory method of measuring this sense with anything like the same degree of accuracy as methods available for measuring the sense of vision and the sense of hearing.

SURGICAL SERVICE

Doctor D. K. Rose presented his important work on the formation of diverticula of the bladder at the meeting of the Southern Medical Association in November, 1925. Doctor Rose has perhaps done the most important work in clearing up the origin of this much-discussed condition. As a further development of this work he has also devised an entirely new principle in the diagnosis of certain common disorders of the bladder by means of recording the pressure within it with a very ingenious instrument which he has invented. This work is one of the most important contributions to the field of genito-urinary surgery that has been made recently. He has also published an important statistical paper on tumors of the kidney, which indicated that the rather common hypernephroma is not nearly so malignant as has been believed. Doctor Rose has received his whole training at the Washington University School of Medicine and the Barnes Hospital. His gratifying progress, and his important discoveries have, as in the case of Doctor Barney Brooks, been another outstanding example of the importance of this hospital as a place for the training of leaders of the future.

Doctor Caulk has published additional statistical data on the value of the instrument devised by himself for the treatment of certain types of obstruction of the neck of the gall-bladder.

Doctor Sachs, together with Doctor M. E. Macdonald, published some important and interesting experimental studies on the blood-sugar in pituitary and hypothalamic lesions.

Doctor Max Jacobs, of the section of Ophthalmology, called attention to the remarkable frequency of retinal hemorrhages in the newly-born.

Doctor Duff S. Allen, together with Doctors H. L. White and P. H. Barker, published some important observations on the venous pressure in response to exercise in patients with heart disease. One of the significant points about this work was the combination of physiologist, physician and surgeon, a very desirable combination for the study of many clinical conditions.

Doctor Blair continued his expert work in the repair of deformities of the face and in plastic surgery of all kinds.

BARNES HOSPITAL

His reputation is international, and he is generally regarded as one of the outstanding authorities of the world in this work.

The chest service in co-operation with Doctor J. J. Singer, of the medical staff, has grown and has continued to attract more and more attention. Many medical visitors, not only from this country, but from abroad, have come here to study the methods used in the diagnosis and treatment of surgical conditions of the lungs and other organs. The chest is one of the most recent surgical fields to be developed. It received a great impetus during the world war, and conditions are now being treated surgically which, before the war, were regarded as impossible of safe surgical attack. The knowledge of the work which is going on in this field continues to bring to the hospital patients from all over the country. Much greater progress in this field could be accomplished if funds were available for more free beds for this kind of work, and also for the payment of stipends for the employment of a fellow and an additional assistant resident in surgery, who would help in the care of these cases, learn the methods used, and, at the same time, carry on important research work which would make possible the long-desired advancement of surgical measures for these otherwise practically hopeless conditions. It has been a great pleasure to have associated with us in this work during the years 1924 and 1925 Doctor Wm. B. Faulkner, of the University of California, who came here to obtain a training in chest surgery.

Dr. Major Seelig's lectures on medical history, delivered before the medical students of Washington and St. Louis Universities, were published in book form. This small book, entitled, "Medicine: a historical outline," with a foreword by Fielding Garrison, the leading American authority on medical history, has received favorable comment in most of the medical journals of this country, and has been recommended to the students in many of the medical schools.

The number of assistant residents on the surgical staff at the present time is not adequate to give the best service to the different surgical divisions to which they are assigned. If additional housing facilities in the hospital could be found for

SURGICAL SERVICE

about two more assistant residents, the hospital would profit very much. It is hoped also that sometime funds will be made available to increase the research activities of the hospital staff. There is no other way by which a hospital can secure so large and enduring a reputation as by the new knowledge which is created within it.

Shortly after the war, Doctor Harvey Cushing, Professor of Surgery at the Harvard Medical School, and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, instituted a custom of inviting some surgeon from elsewhere to act temporarily in his capacity as surgeon-in-chief of the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. It was the good fortune of your own surgeon-in-chief to be invited in the spring of 1925 to act in this capacity. It was a very stimulating experience. Comfortable living quarters were provided in the hospital for the remplacant. A unique opportunity was thus provided to study the inner workings of one of the best surgical clinics in the world, particularly famous for the pioneer and epoch-making work of Doctor Cushing himself in the field of brain surgery. The congenial atmosphere soon put at rest the uncomfortable feelings with which this particular remplacant arrived, fearful that it would be necessary for him to be at concert pitch at all hours of the day and night, lest he should make some slip which, in the critical atmosphere of a strange and youthful house staff, might reflect discredit on his own institution. The kindness and sympathy expressed at all times to this nervous incumbent soon put him at ease and made the whole experience an exceedingly pleasant, as well as a profitable one. It would be most desirable if it were possible to carry out a similar custom here at the Barnes Hospital. Europeans and Americans of note could be invited here for a brief stay to give inspiration and enthusiasm to the members of the hospital staff.

In June, 1925, Doctor LeRoy Abbott was made Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the Washington University School of Medicine, and was placed in charge of the orthopedic section of the Barnes Hospital. This position had been vacant since the summer of 1923, when its former incumbent, Doctor Nathaniel Allison, resigned to become Professor of Orthopedic

BARNES HOSPITAL

Surgery at the Harvard Medical School. The work, however, had been ably carried on by Doctor Archer O'Reilly, who served as active chief in the interim. Dr. Abbott has had an exceptional training and experience in orthopedic surgery, both in this country and abroad. During the war he served for two years in an important capacity with the two leading orthopedic surgeons of Great Britain, Sir Robert Jones and Sir Harold Stiles. He came to Saint Louis in 1924, from the University of Michigan, to be surgeon-in-chief of the Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, a position which he still holds. The proximity of the two hospitals makes this arrangement a very desirable one, whereby both institutions profit. The medical students of the University and the house staff and nurses of the Barnes Hospital gain much from the frequent contacts afforded with the large number of orthopedic cases in the Shriners' Hospital. The latter hospital also gains from the stimulating atmosphere which it acquired by becoming a teaching institution. The critical attitude of medical students and of internes and nurses used to a teaching hospital, compel the very best of clinical work; for nothing escapes their sharp eyes. Dr. J. Albert Key, who is associated with Doctor Abbott at the Shriners' Hospital, also became a member of the staff of the Barnes Hospital in June, 1925. Doctor Key has had an extensive training in orthopedic surgery, and he has made some very important contributions to our knowledge of joints.

The year 1925 took a heavy toll from the department of surgery in the deaths of Doctor John Blasdel Shapleigh and Doctor William Morgan Case Bryan. Doctor Shapleigh had been the director of the otological service of the Barnes Hospital since its beginning, until his retirement in 1923. For many years he had been the leading otologist of this community. He was one of those rare individuals who did not stand in the way of his younger subordinates, but, on the contrary, gave them every opportunity to develop. The passing of this kindly, modest man is mourned by a large number of professional admirers, and of grateful patients, both rich and poor. Doctor Bryan died at a time in life when he was prepared to give the maximum of service. His death is therefore all the

SURGICAL SERVICE

more tragic. For many years he was a member of the staff of the division of otolaryngology. He served faithfully and well. No task seemed a hardship to him.

During the year 1924 the Central Neuropsychiatric Society met as guests of the hospital and attended a clinic given by Doctor Ernest Sachs. In May, 1925, the hospital and medical school entertained the American Urological Society. Clinics and demonstrations were given by Doctor Caulk and his staff. On October 10, 1925, a joint meeting of the Chicago Gynecological Society and the Saint Louis Gynecological Society was held in the Barnes Hospital and in the Washington University School of Medicine. Operatives clinics were given by Doctors Crossen, Taussig and Newell.

A list of publications by members of the surgical staff during the years 1924 and 1925 are as follows:

Abbott, LeRoy C.

Treatment of Congenital Club-foot, S. Clinics N. Amer., v. 5, pp. 1245-1261, Oct., 1925.

Alden, Arthur Maxwell

(1) Psychosis associated with disease of the nasal sinuses. Operation. Recovery. Report of cases, Laryngoscope, 1924, 34:126-131.

(2) Nasal (spheno-palatine) ganglion pain syndrome, associated with disease of the mixillary sinus, *ibid.*, 1924, 438-440.

(3) A consideration of what may be accomplished through the nasal (spheno-palatine, Meckel's) ganglion in the diagnosis and treatment of certain nasal conditions, *ibid.*, 961,968.

(4) (With H. W. Lyman.) Gastro-intestinal disturbances in infants as result of obscure infection in mastoid, *ibid.*, 35: 586-591, Aug., 1925.

Allen, Duff S.

(With White, H. L., and Barker, P. S.) Venous pressure responses to exercise in patients with heart disease. Am. Heart J., 1: 160-164, Dec., 1925.

Arbuckle, Millard Fillmore

BARNES HOSPITAL

(1) Diagnosis and treatment of inflammatory disease of the nasal accessory sinuses. *Jour. Southern Med. Assn.*, 1924, 17: 293-297.

(2) The treatment of paranasal sinus disease in children. *Trans. Amer. Acad. Ophthal. and Oto-Laryn.*, 1924, 29: 283-293.

Blair, Vilray Papin

(1) Radical operation for extrinsic carcinoma of the larynx. (*Ann. Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology*, 1924, 33: 373-378.)

(2) Nasal deformities associated with congenital cleft of the lip. *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 1925, 84: 185-187.

(3) Resoration of the function of the mouth. *Ann. Clin. Med.*, 1924, 3: 242-244.

(4) The full thickness skin graft. *Ann. of Surg.*, 1924, 80: 298-324.

(5) The influence of mechanical pressure on wound healing. *Ill. Med. Jour.*, 1924, 46: 249-252.

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(7) The deep scar, *ibid.*, pp. 436-438.

(8) Total and subtotal restoration of nose. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 85: 1931-1935, Dec., 1925.

(9) (With Brown, J. B.) Course and treatment of simple osteomyelitis of jaws. *S. Clinics N. America*, 5: 1413-1436, 1925.

Brooks, Barney

(1) Bone Tumors. *Southern Med. Journ.*, 1925, Vol. 18, pp. 274-282.

(2) New Methods for study of diseases of circulation of extremities. *J. Bone and Joint Surg.*, 1926, 7: 316-318.

(3) (and Probst) Subungual exostoses. *J. Mo. M. Assn.*, 1925, 22: 211-214.

(4) Intra-arterial injection of sodium iodid. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 1924, 82: 1016-1019.

(5) Diseases of blood vascular system of extremities. *J. Bone and Joint Surg.*, 6: 326-335, 1924.

SURGICAL SERVICE

(6) (and Jostes, F. A.) Clinical study of diseases of circulation of the extremities; descriptions of a new method of examination. *Arch. Surg.*, 1924, 9: 485-503.

(7) (and Lehman, E. P.) Bone changes in Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis. *Surg. Gyn. and Obst.*, 1924, 38: 587-595.

Burrows, Montrose Thomas

(1) Relation of oxygen to the growth of tissue cells. *Amer. Jour. Physiol.*, 1924, 68: 110.

(2) Some new lines of progress in cancer research. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 1924, 82: 323.

(3) Factors regulating cellular growth and their importance in the explanation of cancer, *Jour. Southern Med. Assn.*, 1924, 17: 233.

(4) Studies on wound healing. *Jour. Med. Research*, 1924, 44: 615-643.

(5) Studies to determine the biological significance of the vitamins. *Proc. Soc. for Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1925, 22: 241.

(6) Studies on the mechanism of cell division. *Anat. Rec.*, 1924, 27: 198-199.

(7) (With Johnston, C. G.) Experimental study of relation of ovary to fat metabolism. *J. Exper. Med.*, v. 42, pp. 215-219, Aug., 1925.

(8) (With Johnston, C. G.) Action of oils in production of tumors with definition of cause of cancer. *Arch. Int. Med.*, v. 36, pp. 293-332, Sept., 1925.

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(1) Calculus anuria. *Atlantic Med. Jour.*, 1924, 27: 401-405.

(2) *Idem.* *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assn.*, 1924, 21: 99-102.

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the author's cautery punch. Jour. of Urol., 1924, 11: 45-62.

(5) Post renal anuria, *ibid.*, 1925, 13: 265-281.

(6) Hemangioma of the ureter and bladder. Surg., Gynec. and Obst., 1925, 41: 49-52.

(7) Fallacious orifice: contracture of vesical neck. J. Urology, 14: 293-299, Sept., 1925.

(8) Horseshoe kidney. S. Clinics N. Amer., 5: 1233-1244, 1925.

Clopton, Malvern Bryan

(1) The difficulty of diagnosis of carcinoma of the breast. Radiology, 1925, 4: 390-394.

(2) Splenectomy for purpura hemorrhagica. Ann. Surg., 82: 413-420, Sept., 1925.

(3) Osteomyelitis. S. Clinics N. America, 5: 1447-1457, 1925.

Cole, Warren Henry

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(2) (With G. H. Copher and E. A. Graham) Visualization of gallbladder by sodium tetrabromphenolphthalein, *ibid.*, p. 1777.

(3) (With G. H. Copher and E. A. Graham) Cholecystography, *ibid.*, 1925, 84: 14-16.

(4) (With G. H. Copher and E. A. Graham) Cholecystography, *ibid.*, pp. 1175-1177.

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(7) Compensatory lengthening of femur in children after fracture. Ann. Surg., 82: 609-616, Oct., 1925.

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SURGICAL SERVICE

(9) (and Copher, G. H., and Graham, E. A.) Cholecystography: its development and application. *Am. J. Roentgenology*, v. 14, 487-495.

Copher, Glover H.

(1) (With W. H. Cole and E. A. Graham) Roentgenological visualization of the gallbladder. *Ann. of Surg.*, 1924, 80: 473.

(2) Demonstration of spontaneous pneumoperitoneum by the Roentgen ray: an aid in the diagnosis of acute perforating ulcer. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 1924, 82: 781-783.

(3) (With W. H. Cole and E. A. Graham) Visualization of the gallbladder by the sodium salt of tetrabromphenolphthalein, *ibid.*, 82: 1777.

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(7) A drainage material and a covering for moist surgical dressings, *ibid.*, 419.

(8) (With W. H. Cole and E. A. Graham) An experimental and clinical study of the Roentgenological visualization of the gallbladder by the use of various compounds. *Ibid.*, 1925, 22: 40.

(9) (With E. P. Lehman) Thoracic lymphangiostomy: an experimental and clinical study. *Ibid.*, p. 75.

(10) Sailing, sailing, over the deep blue sea. *Hygeia*, 1924, 2: 350.

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BARNES HOSPITAL

(13) (With E. P. Lehman) Lymphaticostomy: an experimental and clinical study. *Arch. of Surg.*, 1925, 10: 742.

(14) *Methods in surgery.* C. V. Mosby & Co., May, 1925.

(15) and others) Cholecystography: oral administration of sodium tetraiodophenolphthalein. *Jour. Amer. Med. Assn.*, 85: 953-955, Sept., 1925.

(16) (With W. H. Cole and E. A. Graham) Cholecystography: its development and application. *Am. J. Roentgenology*, 14: 487-495, Dec., 1925.

Crossen, Harry Sturgeon

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Types of bleeding myoma. *S. Clinics N. Amer.*, 5: 1159-1193, 1925.

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(2) (With Deutsch) The value of Sgambati's reaction for acute peritonitis. *Ibid.*, p. 588.

(3) Cautery pneumectomy for chronic suppuration of the lung. *Ibid.*, 1925, 10: 392-418.

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(5) (With W. H. Cole and G. H. Copher) Visualization of the gallbladder by the sodium salt of tetrabromphenolphthalein. *Ibid.*, p. 1777.

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Ibid., pp. 1175-1177. The possibilities of Thoracic surgery. *Ann. Clin. Med.*, 1924, 3: 96.

(8) A method for the Roentgenological visualization of the gallbladder. *Ibid.*, p. 99.

(9) Principles involved in the treatment of acute and chronic empyema. *Surg., Gyn. and Obst.*, 1924, 38: 466.

(10) (With W. H. Cole and G. H. Copher) Roentgenological visualization of the gallbladder. *Ann. of Surg.*, 1924, 80: 473.

(11) The surgical treatment of empyema in the acute and chronic stages. *Med. Dept., U. S. Army in the world-war*, 1924, 11: 285-319.

(12) Surgery of the thorax. *Abt's "Pedriatics,"* W. B. Saunders Co., 1924, 4: 60-193.

(13) Alterations of intrapleural pressure and their significance. *Medicine*, 1924, 3: 417 (Harvey Lecture).

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(15) (and others) Cholecystography: the oral administration of sodium tetraiodophenolphthalein. *Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, 1925, 85: 953-955.

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(20) Acute hemorrhagic pancreatitis, with probably recurrent attacks, followed by recovery after operation

during last attack. S. Clin. N. Amer., 5: 1387-1396, 1925.

(21) Cardiolytic for chronic mediastinopericarditis. Ibid., 1396-1402.

(22) Cholelithiasis: advantages of cholecystography. Ibid., 1402-1409.

X-ray diagnosis of gall-stones. Ibid., 1409-1411.

(23) What is surgery? Southern M. Jour., 18: 864-867, 1925.

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(1) Non-tuberculous hip of early life. J. Mo. M. A., 1925, 22: 295-298; cont. 22: 429-434; cont. 22: 457-461.

(2) Secretion antecedents and mitochondria in pathologic thyroids; theory of mode of secretion in thyroid gland. 1925, Arch. of Surg., 11: 254-303.

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(2) Deep seated lipomas. Ibid., 1925, 84: 1032.

(3) (With H. V. Gibson) A simple immediate treatment for vomiting. Ibid., p. 1259.

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(5) (With G. H. Copher) Lymphaticostomy: an experimental and clinical study. Ibid., 1925, 10: 742.

(6) What is the use of pain? Hygeia, 1924, 2:83.

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(8) (With Sante, L. R.) Localization of lung abscess by roentgen ray, with special reference to use of Hirtz compass, preliminary report. *Arch. Surg.*, 1925, 11: 394-407.

(9) Acute pancreatitis; drainage of pancreas; cholecystostomy, cholecystectomy. *S. Clinics N. Amer.*, 5: 1327-1344.

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(2) (With Alden, A. M.) Gastro-intestinal disturbances in infants as a result of obscure infection in mastoid. *Laryngoscope*, 1925, 35: 586-591.

Moore, Sherwood

(1) Incidence of sacralized transverse process and its significance. *Radiology*, 1924, 2: 287-301.

(2) Myeloid myelomata. *Radiology*, 1925, 5: 18-33.

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Newell, Quitman Underwood

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(2) Caesarean section; its indications and limitations. *Ibid.*, p. 269.

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BARNES HOSPITAL

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(2) Thermophore therapy and experimental studies. Trans. Amer. Ophthal. Soc., 1924.

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Post, Martin Hayward

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(1) A system of exact olfactometry. Ann. Otology, Rhinology and Laryngology, 1924, 33: 746.

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Rose, Dalton Keats

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(2) Visual prostatic punch. Surg. Gynec. and Obst., 1925, 41: 109.

Sachs, Ernest

(1) Some of the more common neurosurgical conditions. Ill. Med. Jour., Feb., 1924.

(2) Idem. Jour. Iowa State Med. Soc., 1924, 14: 249.

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(5) Some surgical aspects of the pathology of gliomas of the brain. Ann. of Surg., 1925, 81: 893-900.

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(1) Irradiation in cancer of cervix. *Radiology*, 1925, 5: 5-8.

(2) Questionable uterine carcinoma in very young persons. *S. Clinics N. America*, 1925, 5: 1437-1445.

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Hyperphoria as factor in eyestrain. *Am. J. Ophth.*, 1925, 8: 874-878.

EVARTS A. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Report of the Obstetrical Service

Since the report of the Obstetrical Service in Barnes Hospital for 1923 was written, there have been no marked changes in the organization and facilities of the Department, with the exception that the Department of Obstetrics, since July, 1924, has maintained its entire laboratory service and is at present equipped to do its own routine pathological, chemical, bacteriological and seriological work, as well as research work in these various branches.

The personnel of the department is practically the same as it was in 1923, with the addition of one full-time man. The obstetrical house staff still consists of a resident physician and five internes. Recently, an arrangement was made with the Surgical Service, whereby one interne from the obstetrical service, after one year, spends one year as an interne on the surgical service, and a man from the surgical service similarly spends a year on the obstetrical service. In their third year these men rotate as residents between the obstetrical and gynecological services. By this arrangement, in a period of three years these men have obtained a well-balanced hospital training, which adequately prepares them to begin practice in obstetrics and gynecology.

It is interesting to mention that the service has grown very strikingly during the years of 1924 and 1925. In a previous report there were 574 admissions in 1921, 735 in 1922, and 747 in 1923. In 1924 the admissions were 1011, and in 1925 they were 978.

OTTO H. SCHWARZ, M. D.,

Obstetrician-in-Chief, Barnes Hospital.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS

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Dieckmann, W. J.

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(With O. S. Krebs.) The Modern Treatment of Vomiting of Pregnancy, with a Report of Cases. *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assoc.*, Vol. XXI, p. 335, Oct., 1924.

(With Josephine Kinsey.) The Preparation and Administration of Glucose Solutions. *Am. Journal of Nursing*, June, 1925.

Ehrenfest, Hugo

Carbohydrate Metabolism during Pregnancy and the Value of Insulin to the Obstetrician. *Am. Jour. of Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 686-709, December, 1924.

New Information Concerning the Causation and the Sequelae of Intracranial Birth Lesions. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. X, pp. 601-612, October, 1925.

Krebs, O. S.

(With Leonard T. Davidson.) The Newborn Service in a University Hospital. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1924.

(With W. J. Dieckmann.) The Modern Treatment of Vomiting of Pregnancy, with a Report of Cases. *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assoc.*, Vol. XXI, p. 335, Oct., 1924.

(With O. H. Schwarz.) Scopolamin-Morphin Seminar-cosis: Its use in the Fourth Thousand. Deliveries in Barnes Hospital. *Am. Jour. of Surgery*, Oct., 1925.

(With W. J. Dieckmann.) The Rosenthal Liver Function Test in Obstetrics. *Am. Jour. of Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1924.

(With G. D. Royston.) The Diagnosis and Treatment of Sterility. *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assoc.*, Dec., 1925, pp. 451-457.

McNalley, F. P.

A Study of 1352 Placentae with Regard to White Infarcts. *Am. Jour. of Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, August, 1924.

Paddock, Richard

Recent Observations of Certain Pathological Conditions of the Amnion. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VIII, No. 5, Nov., 1924.

Clinical Observations on the Use of Magnesium Sulphate with Morphine-Hyoscine in Labor; Preliminary Report. *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assoc.*, June, 1925.

(With O. H. Schwarz.) The Caesarean Scar. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. X, No. 2, Aug., 1925.

Royston, G. D.

Delayed Chloroform Poisoning Following Delivery. *Am. Jour. of Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. X, No. 6, Dec., 1925.

(With O. S. Krebs.) The Diagnosis and Treatment of Sterility. *Jour. Mo. State Med. Assoc.*, Dec., 1925, pp. 451-457.

Schwarz, O. H.

(With Robert Crossen.) Endometrial Tissue in the Ovary. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. VII, No. 5, May, 1924.

(With Richard Paddock.) The Caesarean Scar. *Am. Jour. Ob. and Gyn.*, Vol. X, No. 2, August, 1925.

(With O. S. Krebs.) Scopolamin-Morphine Seminarsis: Its Use in the Fourth Thousand. Deliveries in Barnes Hospital. *Am. Jour. of Surgery*, Oct., 1925.

Report of the Pediatric Service

All newly born infants delivered in the Obstetrical wards are cared for by the Pediatric Staff in consultation with the members of the Obstetrical Department. Each infant receives a complete physical examination. In the examination particular note is made of congenital malformations, birth injuries or evidence of inherited disease. Any remediable conditions present at birth, or which develop during the stay in the hospital are promptly treated.

The methods of feeding adopted are determined upon with due consideration of the condition of the baby and the mother in each instance. Premature infants and those suffering from serious conditions and not nursing their mothers, are usually transferred to the St. Louis Children's Hospital.

At the time the mothers leave the hospital they receive instructions as to the care and feeding of the infants, and later return at regular intervals to the Well Baby Clinic. The Department of the Newly Born has undertaken the study of certain conditions frequently seen in newly born infants. Subjects for investigation have been "vomiting," "convulsions" and "feeding."

McKIM MARRIOTT, M. D.

Pediatrician-in-Chief.

Report of the Physical Therapeutic Department

The use of physical remedies as an adjunct to the other well-established and recognized remedies employed by the physician and surgeon is becoming more fixed.

Electro-Therapy, massage, exercise, ultra-violet radiation and hydro-therapy are being used more generally today than ever before.

The Physical Therapeutic Department in Barnes Hospital is rated as one of the finest and most completely equipped of any such department connected with a hospital in the United States.

The types of cases treated are patients from Barnes Hospital, Children's Hospital, Washington University Dispensary and others sent in by outside physicians not connected with the hospital. All types of non-infectious diseases are treated, but more especially bone and joint conditions, including fractures and arthritis, the various forms of paralysis, neuritis, heart, and those of nervous origin. Approximately 9,000 treatments are given during the year.

The staff consists of the physician in charge, three female and one male operator.

F. H. EWERHARDT,
Physician in Charge of Hydro and
Physical Therapeutic Department.

Report of Department of Pathology

During the years 1924-25 autopsies have been performed as follows:

1924

(Because of a change in the fiscal year, this report is for a period of 13 months, from December, 1923, to December, 1924.)

	Number of Deaths	Number of Autopsies	Percentage
Obstetrical Service.....	9	9	100
Pediatric Service.....	17	13	76.47
Medical Service.....	117	42	35.89
Surgical Service	118	43	35.44
Totals.....	261	107	40.99

1925

	Number of Deaths	Number of Autopsies	Percentage
Obstetrical Service.....	7	1	14.28
Pediatric Service.....	20	14	70.00
Medical Service	109	41	37.61
Surgical Service	124	35	28.22
Totals.....	260	91	35.00

Publications of those working in the department have been as follows:

1924

Loeb, Leo, and Gilman, Elizabeth—On the Penetration of Acid and Alkali into Living Cells and on a Protective Mechanism Operative in Cultures of Amoebocyte Tissue. The Amer. Jour. of Physiology, Vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 526-538. Feb., 1924.

Loeb, Leo, and Drake, Dorothy—On the Effect of Heat and Cold on Amoebocyte Tissue of Limulus, and on States Intermediate Between Normal Life and Death Produced Through Heat. Jour. of Med. Research, 44, pp. 447-472. June, 1924.

- Loeb, Leo—Quantitative Relations Between the Factors Causing Cancer and the Rapidity and Frequency of the Resulting Cancerous Transformation. *The Jour. Cancer Research*, Vol. VIII, No. 2, pp. 274-284. July, 1924.
- Loeb, Leo, and Kaplan, E. E.—Studies on Compensatory Hypertrophy of the Thyroid Gland. VI. The Effect of Feeding Anterior Lobe of the Pituitary Gland on the Hypertrophy of Thyroid Gland in the Guinea Pig. *Jour. Med. Research*, 44, pp. 557-578, Sept., 1924.
- Loeb, Leo, Bierman, J. M., and Gilman, Elizabeth—The Effect of Acid on the Amoebocyte Tissue of *Limulus* in Tissue Cultures. *Proc. Soc. for Exp. Biol. and Medicine*, XXI, pp. 245-248, 1924.
- Loeb, Leo, Blanchard, Kenneth C.—Vital Staining of Amoebocyte Tissue of *Limulus*. *Biological Bulletin*, Vol. XLVII, No. 5, Nov., 1924.
- McJunkin, F. A. The Skin Sensitizing Property of Tubercle Bacilli Made Non-Acidfast by Treatment with Oleic Acid or Olive Oil. *American Review of Tuberculosis*, Vol. IX, 1924, p. 464.
- Walsh, L. S. N.—Hemagglutination in Horses. *Journal of Immunology*. Vol. IX, No. 1, January, 1924.
- Walsh, L. S. N.—The Blood Interrelationship of Horses, Asses and Mules. *Journal of Immunology*, Vol. IX, No 1, January, 1924.

1925

- Loeb, Leo, and Pieper, Irene—Decolorization by Acids and Alkalis of Amoebocytes and Filter Paper Stained by Neutral Red. *Proc. of Soc. for Exp. Biol. and Medicine*, XXIII, pp. 60-62, 1925.
- Loeb, Leo, Beerman, H., and Genther, Ida P.—The Effect of Various Ions on the Experimental Amoebocyte Tissue of *Limulus* and their Interaction with Other Variable Factors. *Arch. f. exper. Zellforschung Band I*, 1925.
- McJunkin, F. A.—The Origin of the Mononuclear Phagocytes of Peritoneal Exudates. *Amer. Jour. of Pathology*, Vol. 1, 1925, p. 305.
- McJunkin, F. A.—Identification of Two Types of Mononuclear Phagocytes in the Peritoneal Blood of Rabbits.

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Proc. Soc. for Exper. Biol. and Medicine, Vol. XXIII,
1925, p. 64.

Walsh, L. S. N.—Leiomyoma of Pylorus in Black Bear
(*Ursus Americanus*). Journal of Cancer Research, Vol.
IX, No. 2, 1925.

Walsh, L. S. N.—Natural Auto and Homoio-Spermatotoxins in
Guinea Pig Serum. Journal of Immunology, Sept.,
1925.

Sun, Yun Chan, Ishii, O. and Loeb, Leo—Intrauterine Injec-
tion of Acid-Fast Bacilli in the Guinea Pig. Journal of
Infectious Diseases, 1925.

LEO LOEB, M. D.,

Pathologist-in-Chief.

Report of the Department of Roentgenology

This Department is an adjunct of the Department of Surgery of the Washington University School of Medicine, with quarters in the Barnes Hospital. In addition to the latter, it supplies X-ray service to the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Washington University Dispensary. It also assists the School of Medicine in its various branches of research.

The Department can conservatively be stated to have an international reputation—both for the soundness of its work and for its contributions to research. Since the last report was published, it had the good fortune to work in conjunction with the Department of Surgery in the development of one of the most important contributions to diagnosis that has been made in many years. This is the method of visualization of the gall bladder, as conceived by Dr. Graham, and worked out with Doctors Cole and Copher, to which procedure they applied the term "Cholecystography." Embodying, as it does, an entirely new principle in Radiology, this discovery is unquestionably the greatest contribution made to radiology since the introduction of the use of opaque materials in the study of the alimentary tract. In many respects, it is of perhaps greater value.

The use of this method in the diagnosis of the diseased gall bladder has excited world-wide interest, and, in the short space of time since its discovery, it has been employed in thousands of cases, both in this country and abroad. The preliminary experimental work was done in this laboratory, and, when perfected, was carried out on the human subject with immediate success. It has since been established as a routine measure in patients suspected of harboring a diseased gall bladder. The test has been applied, here, to 1,100 cases. Of these patients, 169 have been operated on, and statistics show that the method has led to correct preoperative diagnosis in 95.3 per cent of these. The expenditure of time and effort in this direction has been more than repaid

DEPARTMENT OF ROENTGENOLOGY

by the success of this brilliant conception of Dr. Graham, and the development of Cholecystography stands without parallel as an example of constructive research.

The position of the X-ray Department has been most enviable in having played a part in bringing to practical application this piece of work. The Director of the Laboratory had the good fortune to be granted leave of absence and to present the subject of Cholecystography before the First International Congress of Radiology, held in London in July, 1926. The subject created intense interest at the Congress, in spite of the fact that many of those in attendance were employing it on a fairly large scale.

The ever-increasing number of patients cared for in the Department, with the development of new procedures such as Cholecystography, made the work of the past two years extremely arduous, and the Director feels that it could not have been carried out except through the splendid co-operation of the personnel of the Department, to whom he wishes to here express his appreciation of their efforts.

To relieve the congestion in the X-ray laboratory, an inexpensive X-ray apparatus was installed about a year ago in the laboratory of the Department of Surgery for radiological investigation of animals, pathological material, etc.

Gastroenterological Roentgenology is in charge of Dr. J. W. Larimore, as Assistant Roentgenologist. He also conducts the gastroenterological service of the Hospital and Dispensary. Approximately 9 per cent of the total number of patients received in the laboratory are persons suffering from diseases of the digestive system, exclusive of the gall bladder, and they receive a three-day examination by the barium contrast meal. Dr. Larimore is assisted in this work by Dr. H. W. Wiese, Assistant in Medicine to the Out-Patient Department.

The position of the Department in regard to instruction in radiology has been to give practical instruction, which is informal and personal in nature, to small sections of the Senior Class. A qualified applicant may be taken into the Department as a member of the staff and thoroughly grounded in all branches of radiology.

BARNES HOSPITAL

Dr. Oscar Zink, such a member of the Department for four years, was appointed Roentgenologist-in-Chief to St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, in April, 1925, but is retained as Consulting Physician in this Department. Dr. Zink's work here, and his subsequent appointment at St. Luke's, have been a most gratifying result of our efforts in training men for the field of radiology.

The Department suffered an irreparable loss, in February, 1924, in the death of its first director, Dr. R. Walter Mills. His death was a loss shared by the X-ray Department, and the field of gastrointestinal radiology, to which he was a large contributor.

Dr. Mills, eminent in gastroenterology, both in this country and abroad, was a pioneer in gastrointestinal Roentgenology, and he realized, early, that the X-ray was to become a necessity in the study and diagnosis of disease of the alimentary tract. This idea was the cornerstone of the foundation which he laid for the present X-ray Department, building with unceasing labor throughout the ten years elapsing from the opening of the institution until his untimely death.

The Department has, as its heritage from Dr. Mills, more than four thousand indexed reports of cases which are invaluable for intensive study of the gastrointestinal tract. His rare collection of prints and lantern slides are to become the property of the Department when it had an adequate and suitable place for their preservation. It has long been one of Dr. Mills' hopes to see the Washington University School of Medicine have an ideal X-ray Laboratory—one which would be planned and equipped to care adequately for the ever-increasing number of patients coming for diagnosis and treatment, and, in addition, provided with the means for carrying on X-ray research. The present cramped quarters of the laboratory often preclude the consideration which should be accorded individual patients.

Statistics show that during the years 1924 and 1925, approximately 19,000 patients were examined in the laboratory, 1,500 suffering from cancer or skin diseases were given X-ray therapy, and 150 received radium application. The benevolent character of the Department is attested by the

DEPARTMENT OF ROENTGENOLOGY

fact that of this total number of patients, only 6.5 per cent paid remunerative fees, the remainder being free, or paying only a nominal charge.

Dr. Mills' hope of a "greater" X-ray Department may have seemed visionary a few years ago, but the necessity of a much larger and better equipped laboratory, as shown by the work of the past two years, has proved this to have been an example of remarkable prevision. Such a laboratory is an urgent, merited and present need.

Publications by members of the staff during the years 1924 and 1925 are as follows:

Larimore, J. W.

See publications listed under Department of Medicine.

Moore, Sherwood

(1) Incidence of sacralized transverse process and its significance. *Radiology*, 1924, 2: 287-301.

(2) Myeloid myelomata. *Radiology*, 1925, 5: 18-33.

(3) (and others) Cholecystography: oral administration of sodium tetraiodophenolphthalein. *J. A. M. A.*, 1925, 85: 953-955.

(4) Traumatic fractures of vertebral column; radiographic analysis of series. *J. Mo. M. A.*, 1925, 22: 417-422.

(5) Cholecystography, after the method of Graham, Cole and Copher. *Am. Jour. of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, 13: 515-527.

Mills, R. Walter

(1) (And Soper, Horace W.) Studies of the colon. *Am. Jour. of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1924, 11: 487-508.

(2) (And Kimbrough, John H.) Carcinoma of the esophagus treated with radium; statistical review of sixty-seven cases. *Am. Jour. of Roentgenology and Radium Therapy*, 1925, 13: 247-249.

SHERWOOD MOORE, M. D.,
Roentgenologist-in-Chief.

Report of the Dental Department

A human being is of value to himself, and to the society in which he lives, only when he is alive and in a reasonably good state of health. Therefore it is that health, and the things that make for health that are the most important subjects with which human beings can concern themselves. And for the same reason, teeth, and the things that teeth do and become, must be the solicitous concern of everyone who values health.

It has only been for the past few years that the real significance of tooth decay and of infections around gum margins and apicies of the teeth, has been understood.

Few laymen can understand that the constant swallowing of pus from around the roots of pyorrheal teeth is an actual factor in the production of digestive troubles, nervous diseases, arthritis, cardiac lesions, etc.

During the past year an accurate account of all consultations were kept, and I will herewith give a brief resume of the work done. There were 220 consultations, of which 190 received treatment in one way or another, the rest leaving the hospital before treatment could be given, or referred to their family dentist for treatment. Of the 192 cases treated, 662 teeth were extracted. X-rays were made in all cases, the number of X-rays varying in each case from one to twelve. This work in the hospital is done on only two regularly appointed days, Wednesday and Saturday mornings of each week. I wish to say a word about the Dental Clinic in the Dispensary, it was originally two half-days a week two years ago, and then increased to four half-days a week, and now we have a dental surgeon there every morning, showing that this work is a vital factor in treatment of disease and that the co-operation of the dentist and physician is becoming more important day by day in eliminating dental sepsis as a focus of infection.

I wish to thank all the Departments for their co-operation and Dr. Joedicke, my assistant, for his faithfulness, loyalty and interest in the work.

WM. B. SPOTTS, D. D. S.

Dental Surgeon, Barnes Hospital.

Report of the Washington University School of Nursing

In reviewing the work of the School for the years 1924 and 1925, one is impressed with the fact that several important changes have taken place which show distinct progress. The reorganization of the School on a University basis, the revision of the curriculum, the increase in the number of teaching and supervisory personnel, and the new Committee for the Nurses' Residence, have been some of the most outstanding accomplishments. These things have raised the morale of the School, and have undoubtedly improved the nursing service on the wards.

One of the greatest accomplishments in the history of the School was its acceptance by the Corporation April, 1924, as one of the Schools of the University. The name was changed from the Washington University Training School for Nurses to the Washington University School of Nursing; the Training School Committee became the Administrative Board of the School of Nursing. The personnel of the Board was changed to include two representatives of the College of Liberal Arts, and this last year the Superintendent of the St. Louis Children's Hospital has been added. A five-year course leading to a B. S. degree in nursing was established. The Director of the School was appointed Professor of Nursing, and the teaching members of her staff became Instructors on the University Faculty.

The curriculum which was revised in the fall of 1923, has been somewhat changed, so that 870 hours of class work is being given in the three-year course. The students are all receiving two months' experience with the St. Louis Visiting Nurses' Association, which greatly adds to the strength of their basic course. In addition, they have a two-months' elective course.

The total enrollment for the three-year course in 1924 was 59; in 1925, 46. During the two years 51 have graduated, 30 have resigned, and 9 have been dropped from the

BARNES HOSPITAL

School. In the fall of 1924, three students registered for the five-year course, and in 1925 four others registered, making a total of seven now taking the five-year course.

The increase in the number of students, however, is not sufficient to meet the demands of the rapidly increasing service of the hospitals.

Several new affiliations with other schools have been made; the most important one being that of the Kirksville Teachers' College School of Nursing connected with the Grim-Smith Hospital. Twelve students came in the fall of 1925 for a period of eight months, five of which are spent in Barnes Hospital on the Obstetrical and Medical Services.

The establishment of the Auxiliary Committee to the Nurses' Residence with the help and advice of Mrs. Joseph Lewis, has been productive of far-reaching results. Mrs. Louis LaBeaume, a member of the Administrative Board of the School, was made Chairman of this Committee. The other members of the Committee are Mrs. George Carpenter, Mrs. Harry B. Wallace, Mrs. I. W. Morton, Miss Sarah Tower, Mrs. J. A. Caselton, Mrs. Orion Willis, and Mrs. Wm. C. D'Arcy. These women have given not only their time and interest, but their money in making the Nurses' Residence a more attractive and homelike place, and in bringing to the students many delightful evenings rich in music, travel talks and other things which delight the hearts of young girls.

The need for a new addition to the Nurses' Residence cannot be too strongly emphasized. Our housing conditions for students are inadequate. We are not able at present to provide accommodations for our graduate floor duty nurses. As it is necessary for us to employ a large staff of these workers, we cannot be unmindful of their needs. The more adequate accommodations now under consideration will mean better students, better graduates, and, consequently, a better nursing service.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARIBEL A. WHEELER, R. N.

Director School of Nursing and
Superintendent of Nurses.

Report of Washington University Dispensary

The Washington University Dispensary serves as the out-patient department for Barnes Hospital, St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Jewish Hospital. The dispensary is conducted by an executive committee and a superintendent appointed by the dean of the Washington University School of Medicine.

Admission hours are daily from 9:00 to 10:00, and from 1:00 to 2:30. The registration fee at the present time is fifty cents for each visit. The registration fee was omitted in 60,905 cases in 1924, and in 60,713 in 1925. Other charges are made for anaesthetics, plaster casts, drugs and X-rays. These charges also have been omitted by the superintendent whenever it has been satisfactorily shown that the patient is unable to pay them.

The number of visits made to each department is shown in the following table:

Clinic	1924		1925	
	Free	Total	Free	Total
Medicine	10,967	22,348	9,218	20,801
Genito-Urinary	3,577	10,655	3,186	9,219
Orthopedic	2,211	5,792	2,021	5,331
Neurology	2,467	4,928	2,782	5,567
Surgical	3,613	8,936	3,694	8,272
Dental	465	604	646	809
Oto-Larynology	4,928	14,564	4,438	11,393
Pediatrics	7,263	15,717	7,268	15,459
Gynecology	2,501	7,053	3,231	6,330
Eye	5,373	12,171	4,857	10,635
Dermatology	3,343	7,854	2,684	6,453
Obstetrics	1,274	5,084	1,198	4,609
Diabetic	198	618	281	759
Asthma .....	.....	.....	157	470
	<hr/> 48,180	<hr/> 116,324	<hr/> 45,661	<hr/> 106,107

BARNES HOSPITAL

NIGHT CLINIC

	1924		1925	
Clinic	Free	Total	Free	Total
Dermatology	12,725	32,457	15,052	39,268
Clinic	Year—1924		Year—1925	
Total Number day visits for year...	116,324		106,107	
Total Number night visits for year	32,457		39,268	
Grand Total.....	148,781		145,375	
Average daily attendance	392		377	
Average nightly attendance.....	161		194	

The resignation of Miss Augusta Mathieu was accepted with great regret in the spring of 1925. Miss Mathieu had served the Dispensary most efficiently for many years. Her administration included the period of organization and greatest growth. She left to become superintendent of the dispensary and hospital of the School of Medicine at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. The out-patient department was fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Louise Peel, a graduate of Washington University School of Nursing, who has been able to maintain the high standard set by Miss Mathieu and continue the development of the dispensary.

ARTHUR O. FISHER, Secretary,
Executive Committee of the Out-Patient Dept.

Report of the St. Louis Hospital Social Service for Barnes Hospital

All the patients admitted to Barnes Hospital, upon recommendation of the Washington University Dispensary, are interviewed by the social workers, who endeavor to adjust or eliminate any personal or environmental difficulties which may interfere with the patient's hospital stay or further treatment upon discharge. In 1924, 1694 patients, and in 1925, 1409 patients were hospitalized in Barnes Hospital in this manner. In addition, the services of the social workers are frequently sought whenever the administration, medical or nursing staff desire their help in connection with any hospital patient.

The interpretation of the patient's social background, personality and environmental setting which the social worker can contribute to the hospital's understanding of the patient, is being increasingly recognized and valued by medical men. This has been demonstrated by the plan which was adopted on the medical service of Barnes Hospital.

Mrs. Kaplun, Head Social Worker, Medical Service, describes it as follows: Up to November, 1924, social histories of ward patients were filed with the records in the social service department, the doctors and social workers resorting to conferences on cases as the need arose.

It was found that the social information was very valuable in most instances, and that it would be of greater use if incorporated into the medical record. A form was devised which could be utilized for both hospital and social records,

The following outline was adopted:

- (1) **Family Background**, which deals with heredity and environment from which patient has evolved.
- (2) **Personal History**
 - a. Developmental history.
 - b. Education.
 - c. Religion.
 - d. Marital or sex history.
 - e. Outside interests; recreation.

BARNES HOSPITAL

f. Habits and disposition.

(3) Work History, past and present.

Process, hazards, hours, piece work, opportunity for advancement.

(4) Environment.

a. Living conditions, dwelling, sanitation, neighborhood, etc.

b. Financial situation.

c. Family relationships.

(5) Family History, which is an analysis of other members of the family.

This social history, generally speaking, furnishes an insight into the personality and life of the patient and the social factors as they appear to affect him.

Another form was developed which gives the physical condition of patient at time of discharge, and the recommendations for further treatment. A copy of this is filed in the social record. The information is recorded by the Resident, and is summarized under the following headings:

Diagnosis.

Course in Hospital and treatment summary.

Prognosis.

Where patient is referred for further treatment.

Instructions given patient upon discharge:

Limitation of exertion.

Change of occupation.

Diet.

Dental care, etc.

Contacts to be examined?

Recommendations to social service?

Subsequent medical and social data in cases of interest to the physician is secured by the social service department, and added to the hospital history at intervals indicated.

The routine social history and the discharge summary do not entirely eliminate personal conferences between doctor and social worker, but they do furnish a systematic attempt at interchange of social and medical facts upon which further

HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

treatment is based. It accomplishes another end in that the medical students, through these histories, gain a wider knowledge of social factors and social problems which confront individual patients than they ever did in the casual conferences which were previously held. This plan has helped both doctors and social workers to evaluate and balance more completely the social and medical needs of each patient.

EDITH M. BAKER,
Director.

Report of the Chaplain

Rev. James W. Lee, D. D., was the first Chaplain of Barnes Hospital, serving in that capacity from October 1, 1916, until his death, which occurred October 4, 1919. June 1, 1920, Rev. Alfred Franklin Smith, D. D., was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served as Chaplain until the appointment of the present Chaplain, October 1, 1923.

The duties of the Chaplain are manifold, but his time is especially given to the following service: chapel worship, bed-side visitation, publicity and soliciting of funds for sick-poor and endowment.

Chapel services are held every Sunday, 3:00 P. M., for patients sufficiently convalescent to attend. Men and women of all faiths and of no faith attend these services. The Chaplain tries to help and encourage all alike, and regards every patient as having a claim on him, and he seeks opportunities to minister to them. Each day bed-side visits are made, and words of encouragement and cheer are given.

The Chaplain has made generous use of secular and religious papers in giving publicity to the hospital. The platform and pulpit have been used in presenting to the public, the merits and the claims of the institution. This campaign of publicity has borne some fruit. The Chaplain has put forth much effort in securing candidates for the Nurse Training School of Washington University. Student nurses receive a large part of their training in Barnes Hospital.

The Chaplain is diligent in bringing to the attention of men of means the needs of the institution, and in soliciting donations and bequests. Some funds have been secured by donations and through the Golden Cross Campaign.

C. WESLEY WEBDELL, D. D.,
Chaplain.

Report of the Barnes Hospital Library

The following table shows the number of books issued according to the fiscal year:

Year	Number of books issued	Year	Number of books issued
1915 (8 months).....	1308	1921	6805*
1916	3316	1922	5273
1917	4688	1923	5336
1918	5097	1924	5254**
1919	5617	1925	3796
1920	6454		

In the 13 months of 1924 there were 5770 patients admitted to the hospital and 4401 books issued to these patients. In the 12 months of 1925 the admissions were 5224 with an issue of 3179 books to patients. It was learned that owing to the closing of several wards during afternoon teaching rounds at least 88 patients per week were being deprived of the opportunity of selecting books from the cart on volunteer days. This was adjusted, however, when brought to the attention of the proper authorities. During the summer we had only an occasional book distribution owing to the absence of the regular committee from the City.

Through the affiliation with the St. Louis Public Library long loans as well as individual requests have been supplied.

In 1924 the Junior League volunteered to serve on the Library Committee which distributes books and magazines through the wards twice a week.

The hospital desires to express its appreciation to the volunteers for this service; also to its friends for the donations of books and magazines.

*11 months due to change in fiscal year.

**13 months due to change in fiscal year.

BESSIE E. TAYLOR,

Record Keeper and Librarian.

Trustees

RICHARD M. SCRUGGS.....	1892-1905
SAMUEL M. KENNARD.....	1892-1916
SMITH P. GALT.....	1892-1905
SAMUEL CUPPLES	1905-1912
MURRAY CARLETON.....	1905-1916
LON. V. STEPHENS.....	1912-1915
L. RAY CARTER.....	1915-1922
FRANK C. RAND.....	1916
PAUL BROWN.....	1916-1925
J. W. FRISTOE.....	1922
XENOPHON P. WILFLEY.....	1925

Barnes Hospital Staff

ADMINISTRATION

Louis H. Burlingham, M. D.	Superintendent
Lucius R. Wilson, M. D.	Assistant Superintendent
*Ruth Averitt, R. N.	Executive Assistant
**Florence Harrison, R. N.	Executive Assistant
Laura Hornback, R. N.	Executive Assistant

MEDICINE

David P. Barr, M. D.	Physician-in-Chief
Harry L. Alexander, M. D.	Associate Physician
Elsworth S. Smith, M. D.	} Assistant Physicians
Albert E. Taussig, M. D.	
Warren P. Elmer, M. D.	
Jerome E. Cook, M. D.	
Walter Fischel, M. D.	
Walter Baumgarten, M. D.	
***Ralph Walter Mills, M. D.	
William H. Olmsted, M. D.	
Drew W. Luten, M. D.	
Charles H. Eyermann, M. D.	
Jacob J. Singer, M. D.	
Frank D. Gorham, M. D.	
Joseph W. Larimore, M. D.	
****Paul S. Barker, M. D.	
Lee Pettit Gay, M. D.	} †Clinical Assistants
Anthony Day, M. D.	
Hartwell N. Lyon, M. D.	
Llewelyn Sale, M. D.	
Harold Bulger, M. D.	
Arthur E. Strauss, M. D.	
Alfred Goldman, M. D.	
Samuel B. Grant, M. D.	
Francis M. Smith, M. D.	
Lawrence D. Thompson, M. D.	
Lee D. Cady, M. D.	

SURGERY

Evarts A. Graham, M. D.	Surgeon-in-Chief
Ernest Sachs, M. D.	} Associate Surgeons
Vilray P. Blair, M. D.	
John R. Caulk, M. D.	
xBarney Brooks, M. D.	
Harry S. Crossen, M. D.	Gynecologist

BARNES HOSPITAL

Malvern B. Clopton, M. D.	}	Assistant Surgeons
Arthur O. Fisher, M. D.		
J. Archer O'Reilly, M. D.		
Major G. Seelig, M. D.	}	Assistant Gynecologists
Fred J. Taussig, M. D.		
Quitman U. Newell, M. D.		
Montrose T. Burrows, M. D.	}	†Clinical Assistants
J. Edgar Stewart, M. D.		
Warren R. Rainey, M. D.		
Glover H. Copher, M. D.		
Harry G. Greditzer, M. D.		
Dalton K. Rose, M. D.		
Edwin P. Lehman, M. D.		
Charles D. O'Keefe, M. D.		
Charles A. Stone, M. D.	}	
Duff S. Allen, M. D.		
William B. Faulkner, M. D.		
Roland M. Klemme, M. D.	}	

OBSTETRICS

Henry Schwarz, M. D.....	Consultant in Obstetrics
Otto H. Schwarz, M. D.....	Obstetrician-in-Chief
Grandison D. Royston, M. D.....	Associate Obstetrician
Adolph G. Schlossstein, M. D.	}
E. Lee Dorsett, M. D.	
Hugo Ehrenfest, M. D.	
Otto St. Clair Krebs, M. D.	}
Frank P. McNalley, M. D.	
Richard Paddock, M. D.	
William H. Dieckman, M. D.	
	†Clinical Assistants

PEDRIATICS

McKim Marriott, M. D.	Pediatrician-in-Chief
Borden S. Veeder, M. D.	Associate Pediatrician
Jean V. Cooke, M. D.	} Assistant Pediatricians
Theodore C. Hemplemann, M. D.	
Hugh McCullough, M. D.	
Adrien Bleyer, M. D.	
Park J. White, M. D.	
Wayne A. Rupe, M. D.	
Maurice J. Lonsway, M. D.	

PATHOLOGY

Leo Loeb, M. D.....	Pathologist
Frank A. McJunkin, M. D.	}Assistant Pathologists
L. S. Newman Walsh, M. D.	
Samuel H. Gray, M. D.	
E. H. Barksdale, M. D.	

HOSPITAL STAFF

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Joseph Erlanger, M. D.....	Physiologist
Philip A. Shaffer, Ph. D.....	Chemist
Robert J. Terry, M. D.....	Anthropologist
Herbert S. Gasser, M. D.....	Pharmacologist
W. E. Shahan, M. D.....	Ophthalmogolist-in-Chief
Meyer Weiner, M. D.	} Assistant Ophthalmologists
William F. Hardy, M. D.	
F. E. Woodruff, M. D.	
Max W. Jacobs, M. D.	
Lawrence Post, M. D.	
M. Hayward Post, M. D.	
Frederick I. Schwarz, M. D.	} Otologist
B. Y. Alvis, M. D.	
xxJohn B. Shapleigh, M. D.....	Otolaryngologist
Greenfield Sluder, M. D.....	Oto-Laryngologist
Millard F. Arbuckle, M. D.	} Asst. Oto-Laryngologists
xxxWm. M. C. Bryan, M. D.	
Eugene Van Meter, M. D.	
H. W. Lyman, M. D.	
Arthur W. Proetz, M. D.	
W. L. Hanson, M. D.	
George Hourne, M. D.	
Arthur Alden, M. D.	
Walter B. Hoover, M. D.	
Charles W. Davis, M. D.	
Richard J. Payne, M. D.	
F. C. Howard, M. D.	
French K. Hansel, M. D.	
James B. Costen, M. D.	
Wm. F. A. Schulz, M. D.	} Dermatologist
Chas. Rehfeldt, M. D.	
B. V. McMahon, M. D.	} Assistant Dermatologists
Martin F. Engman, M. D.....	
William F. Mook, M. D.	
A. H. Conrad, M. D.	} Neurologist
Richard Weiss, M. D.	
Sidney I. Schwab, M. D.....	Assistant Neurologist
Andrew B. Jones, M. D.....	Dentist (Surgical Department)
James A. Brown, D. D. S.....	Dentist (Medical Department)
Wm. B. Spotts, D. D. S.....	Asst. Dentist (Medical Dept.)
E. Alfred Marquard, D. D. S.....	Physician in Charge, Physical Therapeutics
Frank H. Ewerhardt, M. D.....	Roentgenologist in Charge
Sherwood Moore, M. D.....	

BARNES HOSPITAL

Joseph W. Larimore, M. D.

Oscar Zink, M. D.

}.....Assistant Roentgenologists

*Resigned July 22, 1925

**Resigned December 22, 1925

***Died February 16, 1924

****Resigned July 1, 1925

xResigned April 22, 1925

xxDied September 15, 1925

xxxDied October 10, 1925

† The position of Clinical Assistant was abolished May 11, 1925, and all members of the Staff holding this position were made Assistants in their department.

House Staff

JULY 1, 1924-JUNE 30, 1925

MEDICINE

Lee D. Cady, M. D.....	Resident
Oliver Abel, M. D.	}.....Assistant Residents
J. B. Coray, M. D.	
W. G. Becke, M. D.	
H. F. Corson, M. D.	
J. W. Beckman, M. D.	}.....Interns
Milo Tedstrom, M. D.	
O. F. Whitsell, M. D.	
R. W. Stahr, M. D.	
C. F. Colgate, M. D.	

SURGERY

Warren H. Cole, M. D.....	Resident
Isaac Y. Olch, M. D.	}Assistant Residents
J. B. Brown, M. D.	
Ward Fleming, M. D.	
Rogers Deakin, M. D.	
D. T. Berg, M. D.	}Interns
N. A. Womack, M. D.	
J. W. Gale, M. D.	
W. B. Gnagi, M. D.	
C. E. Leuschner, M. D.	} Intern in Oto-Laryngology
L. R. Ray, M. D.	
W. B. Hoover, M. D.....	

OBSTETRICS

*D. R. Smith, M. D.....	Resident
J. L. Brewer, M. D.....	Assistant Resident
**W. C. Stude, M. D.	}Interns
Charles Drabkin, M. D.	
T. K. Brown, M. D.	
Caroline Whitney, M. D.	

PATHOLOGY

***Lucien Feemster, M. D.....	Resident Pathologist
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JULY 1, 1925-JUNE 30, 1926

MEDICINE

H. H. Riecker, M. D.....	Resident
Jerome Glaser, M. D.....	Assistant Resident

BARNES HOSPITAL

Leon Bromberg, M. D.	}	
F. F. Gibbs, M. D.		
****Milo Tedstrom, M. D.		
J. W. Beckman, M. D.		
Russell C. Bond, M. D.		
James J. Donahue, M. D.		
****Chas. M. Gruber, M. D.		
G. E. Nesche, M. D.		
x C. H. Woodmansee, M. D.		
xx A. N. Schancke, M. D.		
xxx Roy D. Metz, M. D.		

.....Interns

SURGERY

Warren H. Cole, M. D.	}	Resident
J. W. Gale, M. D.		
W. B. Gnagi, M. D.	}	
C. E. Leuschner, M. D.		
Nathan Womack, M. D.		
xxxx W. B. Faulkner, M. D.		
Louis C. Barrette, M. D.		
Robert J. Crossen, M. D.	}	
Wm. C. Hamm, M. D.		
Emil E. Hartman, M. D.		
Abraham E. Hiebert, M. D.		
Carl H. Matthey, M. D.		
L. E. Freimuth, M. D.		Intern in Oto-Laryngology

OBSTETRICS

Charles Drabkin, M. D.	}	Resident
xxxxx Roy Keith, M. D.		
Frans Arzt, M. D.	}	
Myron W. Davis, M. D.		
Ben Fox, M. D.		
Melvin A. Roblee, M. D.		

.....Interns

PATHOLOGY

George L. Drennan, M. D.	Resident Pathologist
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*Resigned March 1, 1925

**Resigned May 18, 1925

***Resigned March 11, 1925

****Service ended December 31, 1925

*****Service ended December 31, 1925

xStarted service January 1, 1926

xxStarted service January 1, 1926

xxxStarted service January 1, 1926

xxxxStarted service September 28, 1925

xxxxxResigned January 8, 1926

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING

Superintendent of Nurses

Service began		Resigned
August 1, 1923	Claribel A. Wheeler, R. N.	
	Assistant Superintendent of Nurses	
August 1, 1923	Lillie A. Bennett, R. N.	May 31, 1924
July 1, 1924	Ruth M. Kittinger, R. N.	
	Instructor	
September 1, 1923	Edith P. Brodie, R. N.	
	Practical Instructor	
September 1, 1923	Alice P. Maull, R. N.	January 31, 1924
February 1, 1924	Carrie A. Benham, R. N.	
	Assistant Practical Instructor	
September 1, 1923	Elsie C. Barnard, R. N.	August 31, 1924
September 1, 1924	Minerva J. Cooper, R. N.	August 31, 1925
September 1, 1925	Marie L. Luppold, R. N.	
	Surgical Supervisor	
September 1, 1924	Elsie C. Barnard, R. N.	August 31, 1925
September 1, 1925	Polly Powell, R. N.	
	Medical Supervisor	
October 1, 1924	Gene Harrison, R. N.	
	Night Supervisor	
January 1, 1923	Florence Levy, R. N.	

ST. LOUIS HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE

Director

Service began		Resigned
February 1, 1923	Edith M. Baker	

DEPARTMENT HEADS

Dietitian

July 7, 1921	Marjorie Hulsizer Copher	November 30, 1925
November 30, 1925	Eugenia Martin	

Apothecary

September 1, 1925	Lillie Sanders	
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Bookkeeper

October 1, 1918	Leonore E. Lelley	
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Housekeeper

April 7, 1918	Mae B. Southwick	
---------------	------------------	--

Chief Mechanic

December 1, 1914	Louis B. Plueck	
------------------	-----------------	--

Store Keeper

May 1, 1920	John W. Harper	
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Committees

COMMITTEE FOR THE BARNES HOSPITAL, 1924 AND 1925

Louis H. Burlingham, Chairman

David P. Barr, M. D.	McKim Marriott, M. D.
Evarts A. Graham, M. D.	Otto H. Schwarz, M. D.
Leo Loeb, M. D.	Lucius R. Wilson, M. D., Secy.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

1924

Philip A. Shaffer, Chairman

Louis H. Burlingham	Otto H. Schwarz
Robert J. Terry	McKim Marriott
Mrs. Louis LaBeaume	Mrs. George O. Carpenter
Claribel A. Wheeler, Secretary	

1925

Philip A. Shaffer, Chairman

Louis H. Burlingham	Otto H. Schwarz
George O. James	McKim Marriott
Robert J. Terry	Arthur I. Kendall
Mrs. Louis LaBeaume	Mrs. George O. Carpenter
Claribel A. Wheeler, Secretary	

CONSULTING COMMITTEE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

1924

Borden S. Veeder, M. D.	Mrs. Edwin H. Steedman
McKim Marriott, M. D.	Mrs. Daniel K. Catlin
Louis H. Burlingham, M. D.	Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis
Ernest Sachs, M. D.	Miss Augusta K. Mathieu
Miss Edith M. Baker	

1925

Borden S. Veeder, M. D.	Frederick J. Taussig, M. D.
McKim Marriott, M. D.	Mrs. Joseph W. Lewis
Louis H. Burlingham, M. D.	Mrs. Daniel K. Catlin
Ernest Sachs, M. D.	Mrs. Robert A. Holland
David P. Barr, M. D.	Miss Louise Peel
Miss Edith M. Baker	

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of Barnes Hospital (now located at Kingshighway and Euclid Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri) and to their successors in trust, the sum of Dollars as a permanent endowment fund,* the income of which shall be used by said Trustees for the support and maintenance of said Hospital.

(see note below)

NOTE.—If real estate is given, use the words, "I give, devise and bequeath," etc. If it is desired to make a gift for a special purpose, describe the purpose fully in place of the words, "as a permanent endowment, etc."

*See pp. 15 and 16